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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after MAY 22nd, 1931, until further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
Kowloon	6.40	8.05	9.25	10.45	12.05	1.25	2.45	4.05	5.25	6.45	8.05
Yanmatt	6.45	8.10	9.30	10.50	12.10	1.30	2.50	4.10	5.30	6.50	8.10
Shatin	6.50	8.15	9.35	10.55	12.15	1.35	2.55	4.15	5.35	6.55	8.15
Taipei	6.55	8.20	9.40	11.00	12.20	1.40	3.00	4.20	5.40	7.00	8.20
Taipei Market	7.00	8.25	9.45	11.05	12.25	1.45	3.05	4.25	5.45	7.05	8.25
Shingai	7.05	8.30	9.50	11.10	12.30	1.50	3.10	4.30	5.50	7.10	8.30
Shingai Market	7.10	8.35	9.55	11.15	12.35	1.55	3.15	4.35	5.55	7.15	8.35
Shingai Station	7.15	8.40	10.00	11.20	12.40	2.00	3.20	4.40	6.00	7.20	8.40
Canton	7.20	8.45	10.05	11.25	12.45	2.05	3.25	4.45	6.05	7.25	8.45

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22
Canton	7.30	8.55	10.15	11.35	12.55	2.15	3.35	4.55	6.15	7.35	8.55
Shingai Station	7.35	9.00	10.20	11.40	13.00	2.20	3.40	5.00	6.20	7.40	9.00
Shingai Market	7.40	9.05	10.25	11.45	13.05	2.25	3.45	5.05	6.25	7.45	9.05
Shingai	7.45	9.10	10.30	11.50	13.10	2.30	3.50	5.10	6.30	7.50	9.10
Taipei Market	7.50	9.15	10.35	11.55	13.15	2.35	3.55	5.15	6.35	7.55	9.15
Taipei	7.55	9.20	10.40	12.00	13.20	2.40	4.00	5.20	6.40	8.00	9.20
Shatin	8.00	9.25	10.45	12.05	13.25	2.45	4.05	5.25	6.45	8.05	9.25
Yanmatt	8.05	9.30	10.50	12.10	13.30	2.50	4.10	5.30	6.50	8.10	9.30
Kowloon	8.10	9.35	10.55	12.15	13.35	2.55	4.15	5.35	6.55	8.15	9.35

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NOTE.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

To-day (September 30.)
Football.—Chinese Athletic & St. Joseph's.
Hockey.—Hong Kong Hockey Club v. Argyle, 5.30 p.m.
Hong Kong Amusements, Annual General Meeting, noon.
Civil Service Cricket Club, annual general meeting, 6.30 p.m.
Kowloon Cricket Club, annual general meeting.
Queen's Theatre: "The Devil To Pay."
Star Theatre: "The Girl Said No."

Thursday (October 1.)
Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
Lawn Tennis Entries for Ladies' Doubles Championship due at U.S.R.C.
Entries Close for Ninth Extra Race Meeting, noon.
Queen's Theatre: "Sinner's Holiday."
Star Theatre: "The Bellamy Trial."
Central Theatre: "Dracula."
King's Theatre: "Murder By The Clock."
Majestic Theatre: "The Awful Truth."
Prince's Theatre: "Nix On Dames."
Dinner Dances at Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels.
Tides:—High at 12.00 and 1.20; Low at 5.45 and 4.45.

Friday (October 2.)
Queen's Theatre: "Sinner's Holiday."
Star Theatre: "The Bellamy Trial."
Central Theatre: "Dracula."
King's Theatre: "Murder By The Clock."
Majestic Theatre: "The Awful Truth."
Prince's Theatre: "Nix On Dames."
Dinner Dances at Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels.
European Mail:—Outward: Europe via Suez (Hakusan Maru) 3 p.m.
Tides:—High at 12.10 and 1.52; Low at 6.40 and 4.52.

PRODUCTION OF OIL IN BRITAIN.

GOAL ACHIEVED AFTER YEARS OF RESEARCH.

PROSPECT OF EMPLOYMENT FOR 200,000 MEN.

[By PROFESSOR F. G. DONNAN, C.B.E., F.R.S.,
PROFESSOR OF INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.]

Without oil Britain would be defenceless in war, and its commerce would be paralysed in peace time. At present our supplies come from overseas, and almost entirely from foreign countries. We consume every year three million tons of petrol and six million tons of other petroleum products—nine million tons of "oil." I venture to predict that twenty-five years from now we shall require 30 million tons per annum.

Must we import these vast quantities of the life-blood of modern transport from overseas? Fortunately for us, the answer of modern science is "No." We can make all we want from British coal.

Hydrogenation.

After many years of research and experiment, a process which produces by far the largest yield of oil from coal, has at length been brought to the point where, given a small rise in the abnormally low price of petrol, it can be worked on a profit-making basis. In this process the finely powdered coal, mixed with a quantity of oil from a previous treatment, is subjected to the action of heat and compressed hydrogen gas. The hydrogen required is made from coke, air and steam. The resulting oil undergoes certain other operations of distillation and heat treatment.

The process is known as the "hydrogenation process" because the use of hydrogen is an essential feature, since it combines chemically with the coal and its decomposition products. It can be operated to produce refined motor spirit as a sole product, or a variety of products such as petrol, Diesel engine oil, lubricating oil and fuel oil.

If operated to produce only high grade petrol, every ton of clean dry coal treated will yield on an average 0.6 ton of petrol. Since further quantities of coal are required to produce the hydrogen, steam, and power requisite for the process, it has been found in practice that four tons of coal are required to produce one ton of refined motor spirit.

Large-scale Tests.

If, on the other hand, the process be operated to produce a variety of products, only three tons of coal required per ton of mixed oils, since the heavier oils require less hydrogen. Working on the hydrogenation of brown coal and brown coal tar, the Germans have for several years produced annually 100,000 tons of petrol. In its application to British coal, the hydrogenation process has been closely investigated, during the last few years, in a semi-technical unit plant capable of treating 15 tons and upwards of coal per day. I have had the privilege of being in general touch with this work, and the figures as to yields, etc., which I have quoted above are derived from these large-scale tests.

Let us consider the case of a plant to hydrogenate 1,000 tons of clean, dry coal per day. If operated for petrol only, expert calculation shows that a plant would produce 213,000 tons of No. 1 motor spirit and require for its running 850,000 tons of coal yearly. Furthermore, it has been calculated that the operation of such a plant would give permanent occupation to 5,000 men, of whom 2,000 would be miners, whilst some 17,000 additional men would be employed for (say) two years during the period of construction.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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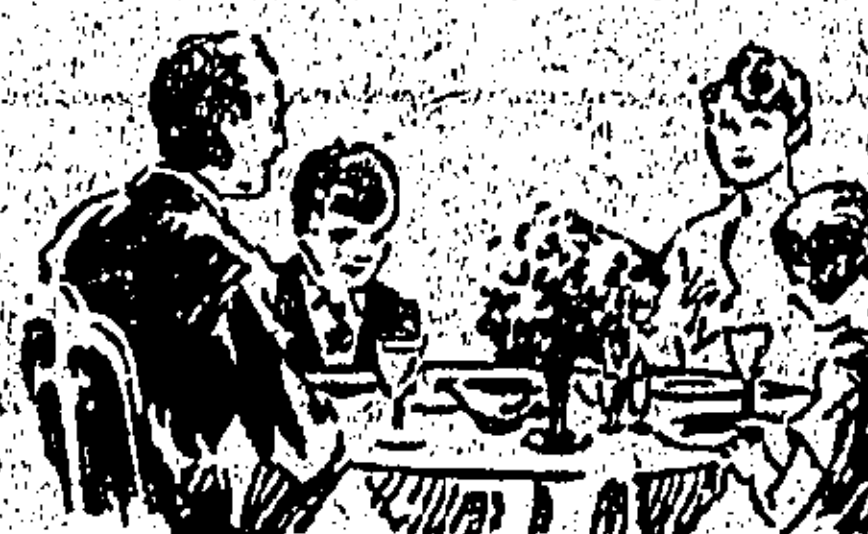
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AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

THE POSSIBILITY OF COMMERCIAL FLYING IN HONG KONG.

POTENTIAL AIRWAYS IN THE FAR EAST.

[BY MAJOR E. B. BRASIER-CREAGH.]

In last week's article I hurried through my earlier thoughts about Hong Kong's connection with commercial flying and explained, in a few words, why both Canton and Shanghai have to be left out of consideration. Let me repeat the main reasons leading up to this conclusion.

Firstly, Hong Kong is a British Colony, while all the cities north of it are on Chinese territory. The Chinese are entitled to run their own air-lines, and it is their expressed intention to do so, although it may mean using some foreign capital and experience to help them get things started. According to the principle accepted in Europe, they do not want foreign owned concerns trafficking within their borders—how would the British enjoy it if a South American company ran a service between Glasgow and Aberdeen?

Secondly, although there is, apparently considerable movement of mails and passengers on both routes, not much of this is entirely localised, neither mails nor persons "passing through" will gain anything by being speeded up over one short stretch of their journeys.

Carriage of Mails.

In June 1931, only about 500 out of over 1,500 1st and 2nd class passengers and only 490 of a total of over 5,400 mail bags, which passed through Hong Kong, were purely interport. Hong Kong-Shanghai or vice versa; these figures are normal, so, since the carriage of mails in the "one square meal a day" of an air-line, you may safely agree with my summing up that Shanghai, as well as Canton, may be counted out of the picture.

Now, study your atlas and you will see established air routes stretching out from Europe almost to the edge of China and from Japan several steamship lines fanning out towards all parts of America.

The routes from the west connect up with all the complicated aerial system of Europe; the whole continent of Africa is being quickly brought into the web and India, with its teeming millions, so similar to China, is right on the high road. Contrast with this the northern route via Siberia. Admittedly, the actual time distance factor between Japan and, say, Paris is shorter by the northern service, but what is served in the way of intermediate population or manufacture? So far, nothing worth while, although, if the 5-year plan has any success at all, the route may be a distinct asset to Russia.

The Dutch have linked up their group of islands, and the French their chief city, Saigon, with Bangkok and thus with the Southern Route, what is to happen along the next obvious step in the direct southern line from Europe to Japan and America?

Who Will Be the Organisers?

Either the Chinese or the British must organise it. If the Chinese, then we may expect the adoption of the plans already made and worked out in Shanghai to carry the service north from Burma or Siam via Yunnan and Chungking until it joins up at Ichang with the existing China Airways line which has its terminus at Shanghai. Beyond Shanghai there will be no traffic for the Chinese will not re-probate with the Japanese over the proposed shuttle connection.

Again, the sensible route is all planned out and runs from Hanoi, via Nanning, Wuchow and Canton direct to Swatow, omitting Hong

Kong, and so up the coast to Shanghai, whence it connects up in a natural way with the Shanghai-Peking-Machuli service and thence back to Europe.

There is thus a well-designed "bow and arrow" shaped arrangement obviously intended to cut out both Hong Kong and Japan, while admirably serving China.

We are already aware of the efficiency with which the various great railway lines which straggle across China were designed and constructed, and how the opportunities for development of the country by use of these railways have been neglected and wilfully thrown away. If the matter of air routes is left to China, I have no hesitation in declaring that the result will be a quicker repetition of exactly the same waste and mismanagement.

China's Sphere.

I do not see how the world can entrust to China, however willing she may be to undertake it, the construction and maintenance of such a vital link in the world's great Aviation Girdle as this section in which Hong Kong is at the centre. In case this statement should offend any of my Chinese readers, I will complete to-day's column by pointing out the proper sphere for Chinese enthusiasts about the air.

Study South Africa. There you have an enormous land with great distances between townships, difficult to get about in, being steadily developed and modernised. There has been built up a fine railroad, with the stopping places on which over 400 buses of one make alone, owned by the Railroad, connect up, carrying passengers as far as 200 miles to their homes. Further, the Railway Company is now buying aeroplanes to extend their internal traffic web and so keep the main line fed with mails, passengers and freight. Land is becoming more valuable, fresh districts are being opened up because transportation is being efficiently organised.

Similar effects are being achieved in Australia by the same kind of traffic development. China is lamentably in want of such a service, the building up of which no better could be found to-day than by the progressive minded Chinese air thinkers.

Air-travel in China.

Traffic along the valleys of China's great river can be accelerated; the safety of her people, the increase in her exports, the ruling and welding together of her different populations can be achieved quickest by the building of railways and roads parallel to and connecting with her great liquid lanes of movement. Air can best serve to jump the intervening mountains and effect what China has never yet possessed—safe, speedy communication from North to South and South to North.

From Hanoi to Chungking and Koolan, from Hong Kong to Hankow and Tai Yuen, from Canton to Changsha, Ichang and Kiukiang—these are the new possibilities which will turn weeks of travel into a matter of hours, that will give rise to new industries, that will bring the Northern and Southern Canals to an understanding, by direct inter-trade which they have never before had the opportunity to enter into, and which will benefit them both to an extent almost unimaginable.

By this use of her air, China will forge for herself a new prosperity and a new Nation.

INSTRUCTORS IN FLYING.

SCHEME FOR STRICT CERTIFICATION.

The subject of unskilled flying instruction, which came into prominence a few months ago as the result of a certain number of accidents to light aeroplanes, has now been carefully examined by the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, and proposals, which would establish the guild as the body controlling the qualification of instructors, are to be made to the Air Ministry. At a meeting of the court of the guild recently, a report, prepared by the special committee, was received. It embodied a scheme for the examination and certification of flying instructors and the Air Ministry will probably be asked to make the possession of such a certificate compulsory.

The movement may be said to have originated with the instructors themselves and the proposals have their general approval. Correspondence in *The Times* earlier this year drew attention to the defects of a system which allowed pupils to be taught flying by persons of small experience and few qualifications. It was closed by a letter from the chief instructors of the principal flying schools, insisting on the danger of this system and suggesting that a definite standard be required of all instructors. Under existing regulations any person holding a B or commercial pilot's licence is at liberty to give flying instruction. In the flying clubs, an instructor need not, according to a rational interpretation of the Air Navigation Consolidation Order of 1925, hold a B licence.

The vital paragraph in this Order is: "For the purpose of determining whether a pilot is required to hold a licence to fly aircraft carrying passengers or goods for hire or reward, a member of an aeroplane club, carried in an aircraft belonging to the club for the purposes of instruction or otherwise, shall not, if the pilot is also a member of the same club, be deemed to be a passenger carried for hire or reward notwithstanding that payment is made in respect of such instruction or carriage." Few clubs have taken advantage of that provision; intended, no doubt, to make easier the way for the clubs in the earlier days, but it permits a dangerous degree of latitude.

Ability to Teach.

There has been proof lately that the possession of a B licence does not necessarily ensure ability to teach flying. The B licence may be obtained when an applicant has flown 100 hours. There have been cases of B licence pilots, with no more than 200 flying hours to their credit, taking up the work of instruction. In any case, long experience and ability to teach may not go together, and the guild proposes to award its certificate by examination and flying tests, and only to make the renewal of the certificate partly dependent on the hours of instruction given. The tests will be carried out by a single examiner, and a dissatisfied candidate will have the right of appeal to a board of two other examiners.

The certificate will remain normally in force for a year, though it may be withdrawn by the guild at any time during its currency. On application for renewal, the instructor will have to show a minimum of 50 hours instructional flying in the year, but this requirement may be modified at the discretion of the examiner after consulting private records, such as those of the Central Flying School or of underwriters. For the convenience of applicants, 10 examiners will be appointed in various parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

If this project receives the support of the Air Ministry, the public on the one hand will be secure against unskilled instruction, and it is hoped that on the other hand the private owner may be secured against the amateur pilot who has been taught to fly by a friend. The issue of the "A" licence to-day depends simply on tests and proof of physical fitness. It is now recommended by the guild that before the A licence is granted a candidate shall produce evidence of having been instructed by a qualified instructor or shall be given an air test by such an instructor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COST OF AVIATION. GREAT BRITAIN'S SMALL BILL

Comparative figures given in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister showed how slowly Great Britain's expenditure on aviation is increasing. France, the United States, and Italy are spending very much more now than 10 years ago. The figure for Great Britain is actually less than it was five years ago, and only £2,000,000 more than it was 10 years ago. The Prime Minister was inclined to take this as one proof of Great Britain's willingness to disarm, but as his figures embraced civil aviation they failed to give a wholly accurate comparison. France's expenditure on air services showed an increase of £4,000,000 in the last two years. Italy is spending this year £8,000,000 more than in 1922, and the United States £20,000,000 more.

There is less proof of military preparation in these figures than in the totals of aircraft actually on the strength of the fighting forces. America, for example, is known to have spent very large sums on commercial aviation, and particularly on air mail services, which are now in process of being cut down and reorganized. France, too, is financing expensive commercial routes, and Italy is about to embark on the development of commercial services outside its own borders. Great Britain is in the strange position of spending less, while extending its commercial routes and slightly increasing the strength of its Air Force.

This year the Africa route has been opened and will be continued to Capetown before the end of the year. This year two new squadrons are being added to the Royal Air Force, and though these will still leave the Force below the strength approved in 1923, and will leave Great Britain the fifth Air Power if judged by the number of aircraft, it marks a slight increase in strength without heavy expenditure. The policy of maintaining a small Air Force has led to its being made exceedingly efficient, both in aircraft and personnel. The new military machines now coming fully into service have a performance much in excess of comparable aircraft of other countries.

70-TONS FLYING BOATS.

AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTOR'S FORECAST.

Marine aircraft of 70 tons total flying weight are visualised by Mr. H. O. Short, the aircraft constructor in the new issue of "The Air Annual of the British Empire" (Gale and Polden, 21s.), just published.

After mentioning the 35 tons Supermarine flying boats to carry 45 passengers now being built at Southampton, Mr. Short writes: "A study of future possibilities in the building of giant marine aircraft is most encouraging. There appear to be no technical difficulties in the way of the construction of machines of 50 to 70 tons total flying weight with a performance far superior to that of any existing flying boat."

The need for engines giving about 2,000 h.p. is pointed out so that these huge machines could be given the 10,000 h.p. they would need without undue multiplication of power units. "It is, therefore, to be earnestly hoped," Mr. Short concludes, "that the indisputable lead in the design of such machines which has been gained by British designers will not be lost by the lack of what may be termed a sea sense on the part of those who control the air policy of this country."

The Air Annual contains articles on every branch of British aviation, including one by Mr. A. E. Russell on the strength requirements in aircraft built in different countries. Mr. Russell points out that structural strength is given not solely by the letter of the official regulations, but also by the inspection of materials and by workmanship. He adds that nowhere do these reach a higher standard than in Great Britain.

No important opposition to it has yet been discovered; but it will need the backing of the Air Ministry to ensure that it eliminates wholly from civil aviation the danger with which it desires to deal.

The adoption coincides with the addition to the courses of training at the Air Service Training School at Hamble of a course for the certification of instructors. The two projects are different in nature, though they both aim at setting definite standards for those who wish to undertake instruction, and there is no doubt that instructors trained at Hamble would readily obtain endorsement of their certificates by the guild.

BIGGER AIR ARM FOR ITALY.

"LESSON" OF EXERCISES.

Italy's air manoeuvres, in which 600 machines took part, have been concluded by the defending force asking for an armistice following the devastation of Milan by 400 enemy aircraft. The lesson of the exercises is that Italy is exceedingly vulnerable from the air, and must have a stronger air force.

The action of the defending aircraft over the Lombard capital was paralysed by the unexpected distribution of a gas cloud which lay like a plate over and around the city, and through which the defending aviators could not penetrate alive.

Waves of enemy bombers by day and night then wrecked the city with 200 tons of high explosives. In a declaration to the Press, Marshal Badoglio, Commander-in-Chief of all Italy's armed forces, said that in these manoeuvres there was a serious warning to the Italian people. The successful invasion and destruction of Italian centres showed "the necessity of seriously thinking of the organisation of a potent air armada to defend the country from such a death-dealing instrument of war."

THREE FRENCH AIRMEN KILLED.

PLANE'S WINGS SNAP OFF.

Paris.—Two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the Air Service have been killed at St. Dizier, Haute Marne, through an unusual accident.

They were flying a machine at a meeting organised by ex-soldiers of the Air Service, and were giving a demonstration of flying tactics with two other aeroplanes. Suddenly their plane made a steep dive, during which both its wings snapped off. The pilot was flung out and crashed to instant death. The other officer and his companion, who fell in the wreckage of the machine, died within an hour.

A NEW PROFESSION.

AERODROME PLANNING AND MAKING.

Mr. Jackman, who is a director of a big firm of civil engineering contractors, is one of a few practitioners in Great Britain of the new profession of aerodrome planning and making. How far the art has progressed and the astonishing results that the expert can secure even in country which to the inexperienced eye may look quite hopeless, is quickly realised in a tour of some of the fine newer aerodromes around London. Comparison of to-day's perfect landing ground with a plan showing the maze of fields, hedges, copses, and ditches that covered the same area a few months ago makes the demonstration still more effective.

AIDS TO AIRMEN.

UNIFORMITY OF GROUND SIGNS.

Progress is being made in the development of the scheme for a uniform air sign in England, as an aid to air navigation, which has been advocated by the Civil Aviation Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Instructions have been given by the authorities at Norwich for an air sign to be prepared for that city. It will be laid on the ground, occupying a space 278 feet in length. The original memorandum on the subject stated that signs should be large enough to be read from a height of at least two thousand feet and that it should be preceded by a recognised characteristic, namely, an arrow pointing true North with the letter "N" in the middle of the arrow. Further, as the prevailing wind in England is from the South-West, these signs should be placed to the south-west of towns, so as to run the least chance of being obscured by smoke.

Mr. Nottingham and Dr. Armstrong, the local gas companies, are marking gas-holders as guides. Leeds also is considering a scheme.

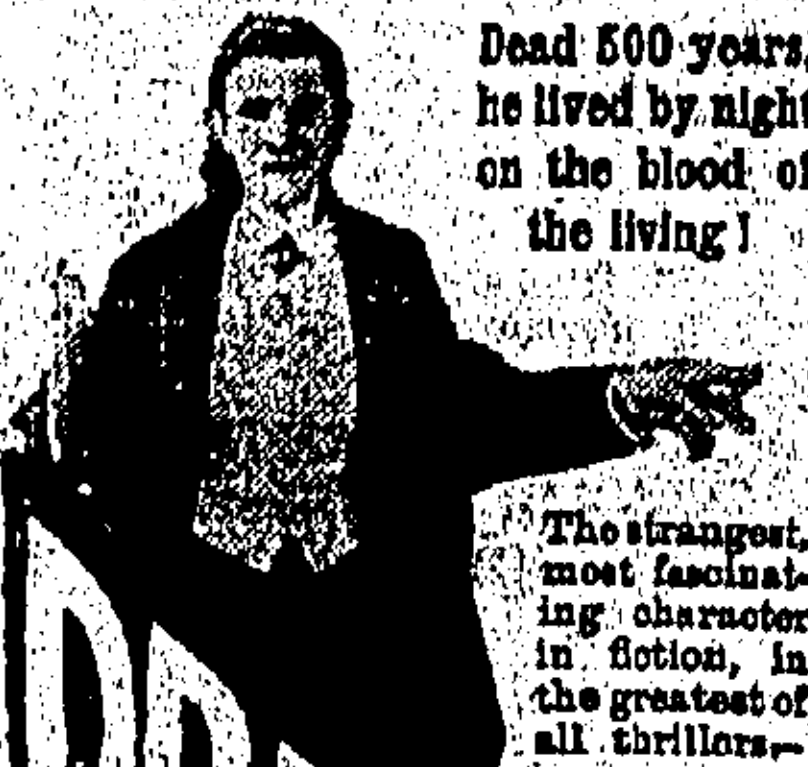
CENTRAL
THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

at
2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 p.m.

HIS KISS IS DEATH!

Yet none can resist his allure!

Dead 500 years,
he lived by night
on the blood of
the living!The strangest,
most fascinating
fiction
the greatest of
all thrillers—TOD
BROWNING'S
Greatest
Productionwith Bela Lugosi, David
Manners, Helen Chandler,
Dwight Frye, Edward Van
Sloan, Herbert Hunston,
Frances Dade, Charles
Gerrard.Presented by Produced by
Carl Laemmle Carl Laemmle, Jr.Based upon the play adapted by
Hamilton Deane and John L.
Balderston from Bram Stoker's novel
of the same name.

COMING ATTRACTION

What do
you want?If there is anything
you want to buy or
sell, try a small
classified advertisement.25 words \$1.00 prepaid
for 3 insertions.

THE SILVER SCREEN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."

He was fed up with South Africa where a typical British parent had sent him to "make a man of himself." And so, a hurried auction disposed of his goods and chattels, bringing enough to pay his passage home, and to land him in London with an unspent twenty-pound note in otherwise empty pockets. He knows there will be a bit of a row when his governor learns he has "cut it" and sends his luggage to the Berkeley Square mansion in advance to serve the double purpose of announcing his home coming, and taking the edge from the parental wrath by enabling him to vent some of it on the unresponsive bags and baggage.

But when our hero turned up at home for breakfast next morning he met a girl friend of his sister. Something happened. It couldn't be true. He'd met scores, hundreds of girls. But she was different somehow. All his future plans seemed useless they included her.

He counted his handicaps, and being English, the greater the odds the more determined he became to see the affair through. Of course, that threw into the discard all sensible plans, but he saw it through, with many funny incidents bobbing up throughout his headlong wooing, a fostered rival, the other girl, and his birthright of plunging into trouble, according to the smart comedy drama, "The Devil To Pay," Ronald Colman's latest picture which is at the Queen's Theatre. An unusual rôle, it is interpreted by a genius whose admirers are becoming accustomed to the wide variation of the characters Ronald Colman so capably portrays for the talking screen.

"SINNERS' HOLIDAY."

"Sinners' Holiday," the successful stage play by Marie Baumer, which has been made into a Vitaphone picture by Warner Brothers, will open at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow.

The story is a thrilling melodrama of amusement park life, dealing with the lives of the folks who run the shows.

Grant Withers is seen as a wise-cracking barker who is falsely accused of murder, while Evalyn Knapp, New York stage star, who makes her motion picture debut in this film, plays the rôle of the girl who sacrifices her own brother to save her sweetheart. Lucille La Verne gives one of her most superb characterizations as the owner of a penny arcade, and a tigerish ally of her weak-willed son.

Appearing in the cast are James Cagney, Joan Blondell, Noel Madison, Otto Hoffman, Warren Hymer, Purcell B. Pratt, Ray Gallagher, Hank Mann and many others.

KING'S THEATRE.

"FORBIDDEN ADVENTURE."

Sinclair Lewis, Nobel prize winner for literature, and author of "Let's Play King," the humorous novel of a child screen star which, filmed under the title "Forbidden Adventure" is running currently at the King's Theatre, is often as gay as he is serious.

There are two sides to Lewis, according to his closest friends. One is his personal side, and the other is his public side.

"Don't you understand," Lewis recently said, "that my mission in life to be the despised critic, the fault-finder? I must carp and scold until everyone despises me. That's what I was put here for."

But the vitriolic author of "Main Street," "Babbitt" and other similar works has produced as his first effort since winning the Nobel Award, a penetrating story of childhood, the humorous story of a child screen star. Critics were amazed at this departure from his iconoclastic theme.

Lewis has a strong sense of humour. At private affairs he is often described as the life of the party. He has a well-developed sense of mimicry and, on the slightest provocation can do first-class imitations of half a dozen nationalities.

The cast of "Forbidden Adventure" includes Mitzi Green, Edna May Oliver, Louise Fazenda and Jackie Searl.

KING'S THEATRE
HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMAFINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
MOTHERS
OF MILLION
DOLLAR KIDS!Trying to out-ritz each
other inForbidden
Adventure

A Paramount Picture

with
MITZI GREEN,
EDNA MAY OLIVER,
LOUISE FAZENDA,
JACKIE SEARLThe Most Comfortable and the
Only Air-conditioned Theatre
in Hong Kong.

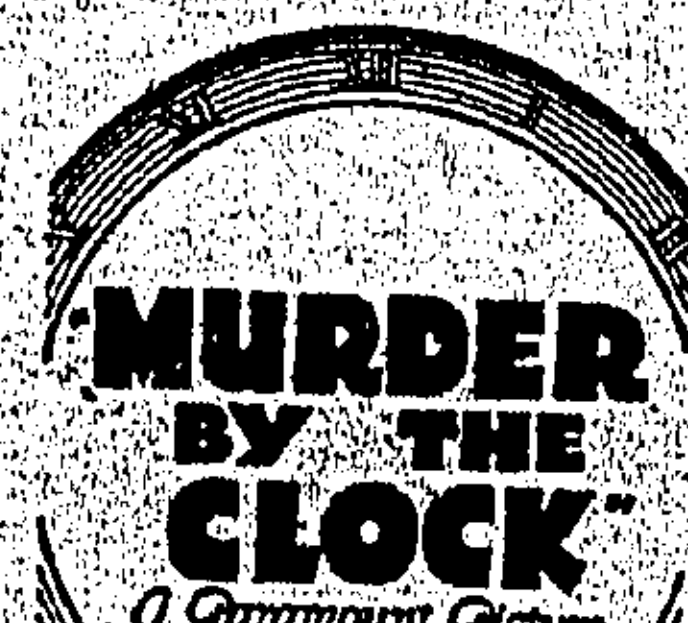
Daily at

2.30, 5.10,

7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

This Picture is also
recorded by the New
Noiseless Process of the
Western Electric Sound
SystemBOOKING AT THE
THEATRE. TEL. 25313.

NEXT CHANGE

William
Boyd
Lilyan
TashmanThe clock strike—a man
dies! It strikes again—
he comes to life! And
again—the murderer kills
him!

"MURDER BY THE CLOCK"

Those who have read Rufus King's mystery novel, "Murder by the Clock" and thus learned the identity of the culprit in the last gripping paragraphs will find, when they see the film version of this story, which will show at the King's Theatre to-morrow, that a new murderer has taken the place of the original one supplied by the author.

As the real fun of a mystery play is in trying to guess which person is guilty—the name of the criminal will not be disclosed here. Suffice it to say that the culprit on the screen is not the same as the culprit in the original story—in fact the character who committed the deed in the novel does not appear in the picture at all.

But in general the story follows the action of the original. Herbert Endicott is killed twice. After his death the first time he is revived by injections of adrenalin. He is on the point of telling who caused his death when he is killed again.

William Boyd plays the central rôle of Lieutenant Valcour, the canny sleuth in the story.

Others who have important parts are Regis Toomey as Officer Cassidy, Irving Pichel as Phillip Endicott, Sally O'Neill as Jane, the maid, Lester Vail as Tom Hollander, Walter McGrath as Herbert Endicott, Lilyan Tashman as Laura Endicott, Martha Mattox as Roberts, Blanche Frederici as Mrs. Julia Endicott and Lenita Lane as the nurse.

WHY YOU CATCH COLDS.

CAUSE AT LAST DISCOVERED.

The cause of the common cold has long defied solution, but at last it has been discovered and proved. Professor Dochez, of New York, and two collaborators describe in the "Lancet" experiments which show conclusively that the ordinary cold is caused by one of the germs which are called "filterable viruses."

This brings it into the same group as small-pox, diphtheria, mumps, measles, typhus and a great many other diseases. Professor Dochez transmitted colds from one chimpanzee to others by means of filtered nasal washings. Then human volunteers took their turn, and were almost always infected.

Grown in Bottles.

The virus or germ was next grown in bottles, and has so far survived for 74 days.

Though at the end of this time the original material had been very greatly diluted it was still able to cause severe colds in two out of three volunteers, thus showing that the germs had been growing and multiplying in the bottles.

The proof of the nature of the common cold brings definitely nearer the day when effective means of prevention and cure may it is to be hoped, be devised.

PRINCE'S THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY (Ending 30th)

At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Special Matinee at 5.15 on Saturday and Sunday.

William Fox

"NIX ON DAMES"

with Mac Clarke, Robert Ames & William Harrigan

Dramatic
Life
converted into
Real Life!
Story ends with
two happy
couples.Added
Attraction:
"Small Talks"
and
Fox News.

NEXT CHANGE

William Fox presents "WOMEN EVERYWHERE"

TO-DAYS WIRELESS
PROGRAMME.BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
355 METRES.11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail
notice, etc.

3 p.m.—Close down.

5 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

6 to 6.30 p.m.—Chinese children's
programme.7 to 10.30 p.m.—European pro-
gramme of Victor and H.M.V.
records supplied by Messrs.
Moutrie & Co.

7 p.m.—Mail notice, etc.

7.03 to 8 p.m.—

Variety.

Orchestra—"There's No Other
Girl."Orchestra—"I'm all Dressed up
With a Broken Heart"—Manolo
Castro and his Havana Yacht
Club Orchestra.—22703.

Song—"Black Eyes."

Song—"Farewell, My Gypsy
Camp"—Pola Negri (Mezzo-
Soprano).—V-73.Orchestra—"Makin' Faces at the
Man in the Moon."Orchestra—"Hikin' Down the
Highway"—Rudy Vallee and
his Connecticut Yankees.—22751.

Song—"Travellin' Blues."

Song—"I'm Lonesome Too."—
Jimmie Rodgers.—22804.Orchestra—"The First Girl I
Met"—Bert Lown and his
Hotel Biltmore Orch.Orchestra—"When the Clock is
Striking Twelve"—The Trouba-
dours.—22764.

Organ Solo—"Maria My Own."

Organ Solo—"Siboney"—Jesse
Crawford.—22768.

Band—"Heebie Jeebie."

Band—"Minnie, The Moocher."
—Mill's Blue Rhythm Band.—
22763.

Vocal Duet—"Southern Moon."

Vocal Duet—"Silvery Arizona
Moon"—Bud Billings and Car-
son Robinson.—22723.8 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.

8.05 to 8.50 p.m.—

Operatic.

"Carmen"—Selection (Bizet).—
Cretore and his Band.—35841/
35842."Mignon"—Overture (Thomas).—
Chicago Symphony Orch.—4650."La Bohème"—Fantasia (Puccini).—
Victor Symphony Orch.—
35781."Madame Butterfly"—Fantasia
(Puccini).—Victor Symphony
Orch.—35766.

8.50 to 9.30 p.m.—

A Concert.

Piano Solo—"Die Fledermaus-
Paraphrase" (The Bak).—
(Strauss-Godowsky).—Bonho
Meisewitch.—7257.Song—"When I Was Seventeen"
(Liljebjörn).Song—"The Wren" (Rosier-Bene-
dict).—Marion Talley (Soprano).
—1156.Violin Solo—"A Dream" (Cory
Bartlett).Violin Solo—"Macushla" (Rove-
MacMurrugh, arr. Chemet).—
Rense Chemet.—1442.Piano Solo—"Clair De Lune"
(Moonlight) (Debussy).Novellette in D—"Schumann).—
Harold Bauer.—7122.

Song—"Star of the East" (Lohr).

Song—"The Garden of Allah"
(Marshall).—Peter Dawson
(Bass-Baritone).—C1699.Violin Solo—"Caprice Viennoise"
(Kreisler).Violin Solo—"Humoresque"
(Dvorak-Kreisler).—Fritz Kreis-
ler.—4692.9.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.—Concerto
in D Major (Beethoven, Op.
91).—Fritz Kreisler and the
State Opera Orchestra (Berlin).
—M-1.1st Movement—"Allegro ma non
troppo."

2nd Movement—"Larghetto."

3rd Movement—"Rondo Allegro."
—10.23 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press
news.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

N.B.—Commencing to-morrow
European programmes will begin
at 8 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. on Tues-
days and Thursdays during the
winter months.QUEEN'S
THEATREFINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.Ronald Colman
"THE DEVIL TO PAY."

LORETTA YOUNG

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The ultra-smart ro-
mance of a vagabond
aristocrat!He never took
things seriously
until he met a girl
who made him
take his life
and his love
seriously.More unusual than a trip
to Mars, more interesting
than a continental situa-
tion, most audacious
than a romantic girl
who is a high comedy
in the grand manner.

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WARNER BROS.
PresentSINNERS
HOLIDAYTake time off for Bad
Behavior—It will do you
Good!With
Grant Withers
Evalyn Knapp

VITAPHONE

STAR

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20.

William HAINES

"THE GIRL
SAID NO"DONT
MISS
IT!H H seek her for
him to walk home
himself!Bill Haines' funny
out talking farce!
IT'S RICH!with
LEILA HYAMS
POLLY MORAN
MARIE DRESSLER

A Sam Ward Production

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LOST.

LOST.—KEYS in Leather Key-chain, between Hono Koro Club and Bowen Road Tram Station. Finder please return to Box No. 74, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [74]

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PETS

ADVERTISER offers Good Home for **TERRIER PUP (DOG)**. Good Mangel acceptable.—Apply Box 801, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [801]

DO you want a DOG? If so, Apply to the **DOGS HOME**, Kowloon, Any Day between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. or by Special Appointment. Telephone: 61122. Hours: 18808. Inspector: There are at present several Crossed Terriers and a Brown Chow (Male) who are in need of Good Homes.

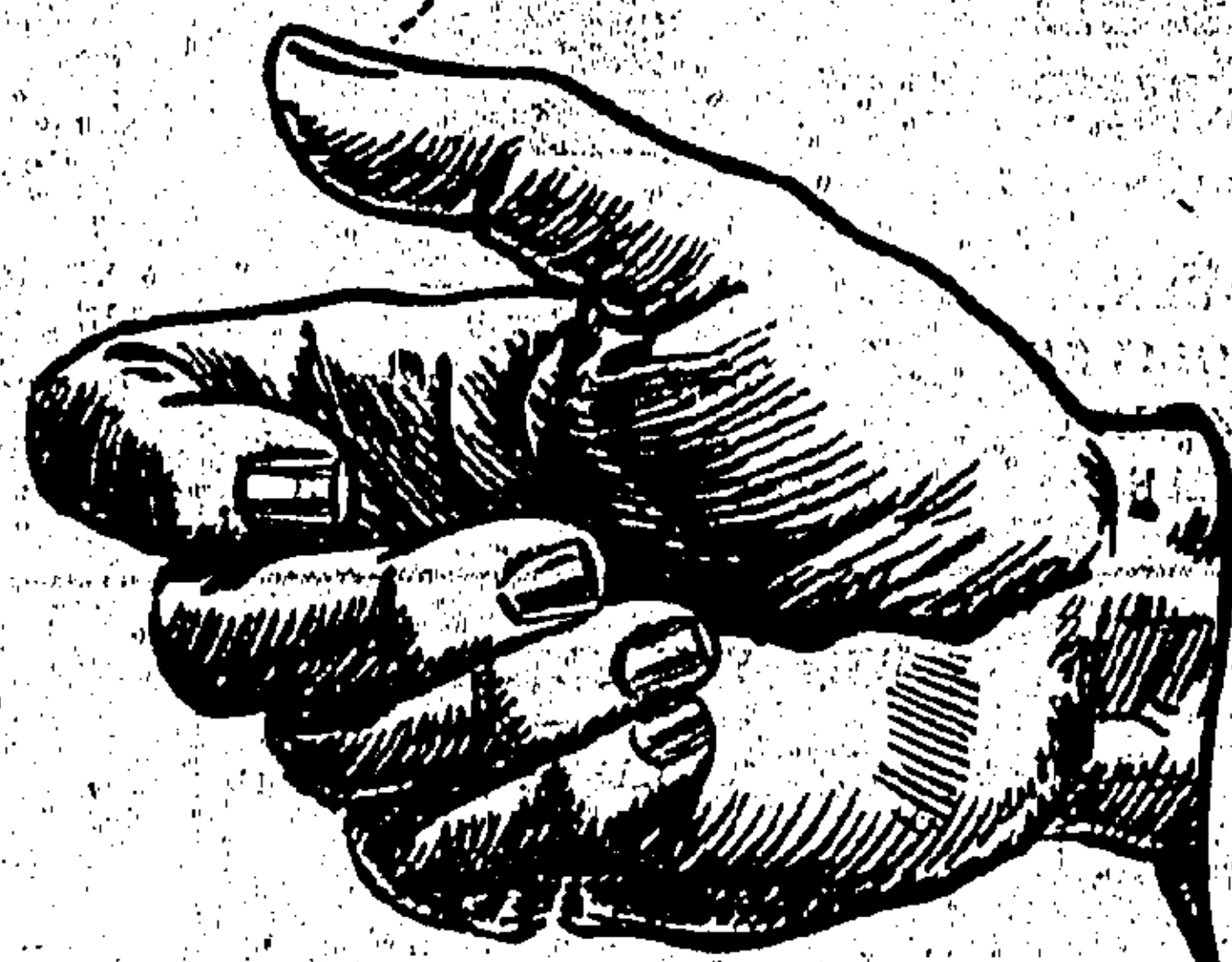
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don't leave it
to luck



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WHAT YOU WANT IS BEING ADVERTISED.

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PRINTING.—Menu Cards, Dance Programmes, Invitation Cards, Bridge Scores.—Write Box 657, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [657]

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RADIOS

INTERESTED in WIRELESS? Then Look Out for Some Interesting News in the Hong Kong Daily Press on THURSDAY.

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SAVE ON DRUGS

THE CHINA DISPENSARY, 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SEEDS.

FOR SALE

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS. Indications point to a Heavy Demand for Seeds.

This Season

To be sure of getting every variety you wish, we suggest that you

Order To-day.

GRACA & CO., 10, WYNDHAM STREET, P.O. Box No. 620, HONG KONG. [19]

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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

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For Hono Koro: 24718
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LOCAL MAPS

Peak District, Kowloon, Victoria, New Territories.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premiums, Liberal Surrender Value, Return of Premium in the Event of Death.

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USED CARS FOR SALE

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MORRIS COWLEY ROADSTER 1928 Model. Recently Duo Painted and thoroughly overhauled. Colour: Dark Blue. ... \$1,450.00.

CHRYSLER 70 TOURER 1930 Model, Tip-top Condition throughout, very powerful. Colour: Brown. ... \$3,500.00.

DE SOTO ROADSTER 1931 Model (two seater), been on the road for only three months. Colour: Cream, six red wire wheels, mileage under 2,000. As good as new in every respect. ... \$3,400.00.

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3,500 VICTIMS OF LYNCH LAW.

WICKERSHAM COMMISSION'S CONDEMNATION.

Washington, August 31.—A scathing indictment of the treatment meted out by the white majority in the United States to the negro minority is made in a reference to lynching by the Wickersham Commission on Crime.

"Foremost among the crimes against the negro," says the report, "is that form of organized mob violence popularly known as lynching. Between 1882 and June 30, 1930, 3,533 negro lives were lost through this form of crime. Since 1919, there has been a marked decline in the number of lynchings.

"Lynching, though the foremost, is, however, only one of the crimes against the negro.

The existing belief and practices of racial superiority have created additional problems involving the negro, the rise of race riots because of the denial of citizenship, riots due to denial of the right to work and vote, and inferior social and education facilities.

In all these, are found both conscious and unconscious crimes against the negro.

LAMBERTS AUCTIONS

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THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

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ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30,

Commencing at 10.30 A.M.

At No. 2, KENT ROAD,

KOWLOON TONG.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON VIEW FROM TUESDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, 1931.

TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30,

Commencing at 11 A.M.

At Their SALES ROOM,

DUNNELL STREET.

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8 KEPS REFINED BICARBONATE OF SODA

1 BAG GUM ARABIC

4 FORGES

1 CASE HOLLOW GOODS

100 BAGS ROLLED OATS

10 TRAVELLING RUGS

144 BOXES GILLETTE BLADES

12 GARMENTS

277 PIECES TOOTH PASTE

1 CASE SYRUP

2 SACKS FLOUR

also

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

and

A COLLECTION OF FURNITURE

TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AS DEFENDANT.

CITED IN ITALIAN'S WILL SUIT.

Montreal.—The Duke of Connaught and Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, are among those summoned to appear in a case which will shortly come before the Courts here.

The case has been brought by Count Luigino Falchi, a former flying officer in the Italian Air Force, who has instituted legal proceedings with the object of recovering from the estate of his wife, who was formerly Miss Marguerite Stephens, of Montreal, the sum of \$74,000—or, alternatively, one-third of the profits from the estate during his lifetime.

The principal defendant is Mr. George Washington Stephens, brother of the late Countess, and sole executor of her will. Mr. Stephens was formerly Administrator of the St. Valley under the Treaty of Versailles, and his sister was first married to a British subject, Mr. Hamilton Gault.

During the War Mrs. Gault financed and sent to France out of her own funds the world-famous Princess Patricia's Regiment, of which her husband was Colonel. She married Count Falchi in Paris in October, 1918, and died at Montreal in 1920, bequeathing nothing to her husband. Special bequests were made to the Duke of Connaught and Mr. Bennett.



"A noteworthy effect of Sanatogen is a better appetite which is generally perceived within three or four days of commencing this nerve food," writes a London physician.

NO APPETITE?

Your lack of appetite is due to "nerve weakness." Strengthen your nerves with Sanatogen, the finest tonic-food obtainable. Sanatogen builds up new strength in the debilitated nerve cells and revitalizes the whole nervous system. Once the nerves are strengthened with Sanatogen, your nervous complaints, like lack of appetite, stomach troubles and sleeplessness will quickly disappear. Buy a bottle of Sanatogen to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food
At all Chemists and Stores.

Lalique Glass

Every Piece a
Work of Art

"Le Plus moderne" in Europe

SENNET FRERES

M. Heimendinger and Levy Sucres.

GLOUCESTER BUILDING.

PEDDER STREET.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BOOKS and READERS

SEA EPICS OF THE
GREAT WAR.

BATTLES OF CORONEL AND FALKLANDS.

Before Jutland: Cmdr. Hans
Pechhammer; Jarrold.

Although disfigured by anti-British diatribes, "Before Jutland," in which Cmdr. Hans Pechhammer, who was first officer of the Gneisenau, describes the battles of Coronel and the Falklands, is a thrilling book and a valuable addition to the literature of that campaign.

Von Spee's victory over Admiral Cradock's weaker force, and the swift Nemesis that overtook the German admiral at the hands of Admiral Sturdee, are dramas of the war which remain fresh in the public mind.

Cmdr. Pechhammer paints a vivid picture of the Coronel action. When Cradock's force was sighted the Gneisenau's men were filled with the lust of battle.

"All displayed the grimdest determination to win. Even the yellow shells ranged in a line behind the guns appeared to be aware of their destination, for in the semi-darkness I noticed chalked inscriptions, such as 'Hit,' 'Nine killed,' 'Slayer of Englishmen,' 'Good-bye and kisses,' and other more or less cruel or amiable messages to our cousins."

Monmouth's Gallantry.

Good Hope, it is claimed, was hit at the third salvo. Overwhelmed by sheer weight of metal, she was speedily set on fire and driven out of the line, a blazing wreck. Burning fore and aft, she presented

"the unique spectacle of a sheet of flame upon a sea lashed by the tempest. Her flames served as a guide to our target finders, and one Gneisenau followed another from our guns in order to make an end of things. This was not long delayed. A loud explosion, probably of a powder magazine, extinguished the fire of the Good Hope."

Gneisenau herself had been engaged with Monmouth, which was soon disabled by the German shells. Out of control, with fires raging on deck and below, she was found drifting aimlessly with a heavy list.

"When the Nürnberg opened fire at close range, Monmouth tried to ram her adversary, as she could not fire. The Nürnberg quickly gave her the finishing stroke. At that distance no shot could miss. Slowly the ship turned over on her side, the upper deck, all battered, reared up, the masts, still flying, on signs, drooped towards the water and the red keel of the ship appeared."

The state of the sea precluded the lowering of boats, and, as in the case of Good Hope, Monmouth's entire crew perished with their ship.

Lord Fisher's genius prepared the counterstroke, which was delivered with shattering force less than a month later.

When our battle cruisers emerged from Port Stanley, the Germans knew their doom was upon them, and they faced it unflinchingly.

German's Last Stand.

The German ships scattered, but there was no escape. The British firing appears to have been much more accurate than previous accounts have indicated. Gneisenau soon received her first hit. Fired at long range, the British shells crashed through her decks, exploding below. Men fell thick and fast, but those that were left carried on with iron discipline.

"They landed, aimed, and shot, repaired damage, in spite of the shrapnel which was falling every where; they shovelled coal, fought floods, fire, and smoke; they removed the bodies of their dead comrades, for Death was holding his grim review on board, selecting whom he should take the first and whom the last."

There were horrible scenes in the ship. Shells seemed to be bursting everywhere, sweeping away guns and crews, plunging into the lower compartments, and opening yawning gaps in the hull. Scharnhorst had received still heavier punishment, and Admiral Spee must have known his flagship's fate to be sealed. It was now that he made his grand gesture. In an effort to give Gneisenau a chance of escape he deliberately turned his own ship towards the British, and tried to close to within Scharnhorst was shot to pieces.

She had not long to wait. Under the converging fire of several British ships Gneisenau's came swiftly. As she sank nearly 400 men were left struggling in the water, but more than half of these succumbed to the intense cold before they could be rescued. To the author, who was at his last gasp—

"It was a conoling, though mournful, sight to see the first of the English ships approaching with a great noise; to see her brought to a standstill as near to us as appeared possible by a manoeuvre which delighted every sailor's eye. From the Scharnhorst there were no survivors, but the other sunken cruisers yielded 215 all told, out of a total complement of 3,200. The translation is indifferent, and we get such strange naval terminology as ships' staircases, 'larboards' (stairports), and 'the before starboard casemate.' We read with astonishment that 'powerful arms rammed the charges into the mouths of guns.'"

RECOLLECTIONS OF WILDE'S TEA-TABLE TALK.

CONVERSATIONS WITH OSCAR WILDE.
By A. H. Cooper-Pritchard.
Philip Allan, 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Cooper-Pritchard's family and Oscar Wilde's were on the friendliest terms, and his acquaintanceship with the famous master of paradox, which began in the days when, as "the modern Antigone," and had not yet become a large, fat, pouter in yellow kid gloves, he could be justly described, when his unhappy end was still unthinkable, deepened into a very real friendship. He attended the receptions in Wilde's London lodgings, where the most extraordinary effects of coloured lighting were used to influence the thought and conversation of aesthetic souls, and heard him improvising paradoxes in his most brilliant moments.

The paradox is rather *vous vous* to-day owing to its mass production by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and lesser practitioners. Wilde's definition: "A paradox is a truth unfolded in seemingly untrue words" involves its condemnation; for it is manifestly more persuasive to impart a truth in words which strikes the reader as truthful. Moreover, much more clear than not, the paradoxical method involves a waste of words, and so is opposed to one of Wilde's advisory aphorisms for the literary aspirant: "Never give a reader too much for his money in the way of quantity."

He and Mr. Cooper-Pritchard had many "oisy talks" (how he would have shuddered at the epithet!) on literature, and he always insisted that style is the essential thing in writing. "Literature has no monopoly of thought," he once said, "but the way of expressing it in written words is her peculiar task. Any ass can write down drivel who can hold a pen between his paws, but even drivel can be written in a way that is artistic." In a word, it is only the manner that matters.

On another occasion he said: "Style is the colour of writing." And: "There are only two rules in writing—to have something to say, and to say it; or, if you prefer its being put in a more complicated way, to have a story, to tell, and tell your story." Again: "A literary composition is a bundle of ideas tied together, and with the edges trimmed off." He had an abysmal contempt for what an American critic called "canned fiction" and once declared that "it is infinitely more difficult to write even a catalogue well than a novel badly." And he was always uttering the warning: "Never write a line you yourself don't believe in."

Various Word-Play.

The fascination of Wilde's tea-table talk (he was the greatest votary of the Tea god that ever lived, as Mr. Cooper-Pritchard says) can never be renewed. The "ninetyish atmosphere" is lacking, for one thing; and if his actual words could be recovered, their colour and sparkle would have vanished, just as it does from the pebbles collected by a child between sunshine and sea-sheen. It is in vain that his friend tries to revive the lost glamour by introducing him as an interlocutor, capable of brilliant flashes of silence into a number of imaginary dialogues, in which Walt Whitman, Whistler, William Morris, and other celebrities are as bodiless as Lady Flapdoodle, Lady Fingert, the Rev. Cyril Sandbags, Lord Dudderington, and other improvised puppets. "Oscar Wilde, on the Tender Passion," is the most satisfying of these unsatisfactory inventions. Despite our better self we laugh when Oscar Browning is made to present himself officially at a private sinner of the Royal Academy, and tells Whistler that he passed his studio yesterday, "at once returning into the

(Continued on next column.)

USED EMPLOYER'S CAR. DRIVER FINED FOR JOY- RIDING.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Colbourne Little, of Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood, appeared on a summons accusing him of driving his master's car without permission.

The defendant admitted that he had taken the car out an hour and a half before it was required by his master. He said that he had intended making some purchases before picking up Mr. Little.

Sub-Inspector Nicol told the Court that Mr. Little had made complaints to the police that his chauffeur had been using his car without permission. When the defendant was stopped in Johnston Road, the officer communicated with Mr. Little who told the police that the defendant had no authority to be out at the time.

A fine of \$7 was imposed.

Mr. C. E. L. Grist defended a chauffeur who was summoned for causing an obstruction outside Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

In pleading guilty to a technical offence he informed his Worship that after the defendant had stopped, another car parked in front of him. There was already a car parked behind the defendant's vehicle, with the result that he was blocked in and unable to leave. He was only there for about three minutes. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

crowd when Whistler replies: "Oh, did you really, Mr. Browning? How can I sufficiently thank you?" As a rule, alas! we can muster up even a sarcasmic smile.

Let us be generous as well as just, and quote a few more of his friend's witticisms, adding a final paradox of our own. "The best diplomat is he who talks most and says least." "There are all kinds and degrees of men, but there are only two sorts of women, the good and the bad." "It is mainly due to women that the world is so backward in civilisation." "Fiction does not lie as strange as Truth." "There is nothing so undemocratic as Democracy." "In America life is one long expectation." "But to nobody is an artist less known than to those who knew him. It is in his poems, stories and plays that this unhappy frustrated genius has his measure of immortality."

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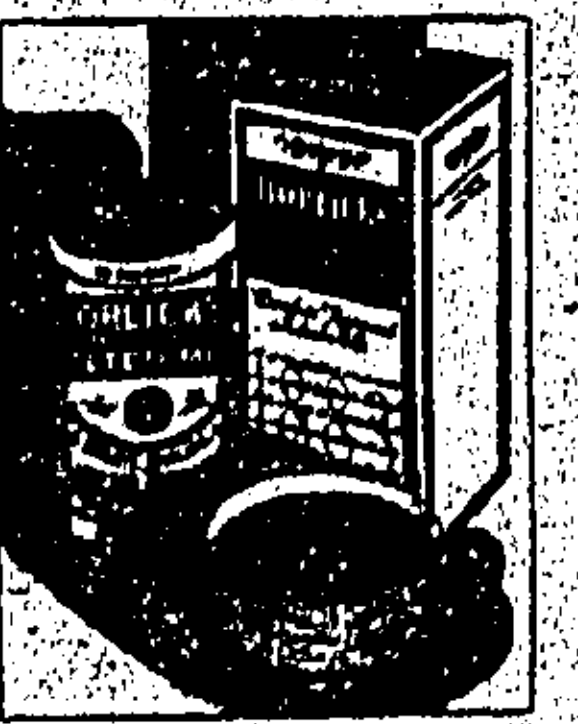
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CANTON: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

THREE THOUSAND YEARS OF TRADING: ARABS, PERSIANS, PORTUGUESE AND BRITISH.

MR. LEE FONG FORECASTS GREAT FUTURE FOR SOUTHERN PORT.

A highly interesting address on "Canton: Past, Present and Future" was delivered by Mr. Lee Fong at the Rotary Club Luncheon yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton presided, and in introducing the speaker, said that Mr. Lee Fong had been a pupil of St. Joseph's College and from there had proceeded to Trinity, Cambridge, for the purpose of continuing his education. In due course Mr. Lee Fong returned to China and had been the holder of a number of appointments in the Chinese Government. He had been a judge in the Supreme Court of Peking and had also held a post in the Foreign Office. He had also been Chinese Consul General at Samoa and had now returned to Hong Kong where he was temporarily residing.

In the course of his address, Mr. Lee gave his audience a very picturesque glimpse of the Canton in the early days, and its trading relations with Persians and Arabs in the Pre-Christian era. Some interesting details of the plans and programme mapped out for the city in the present day were also given by the speaker, who went on to envisage a glorious future for "The City of Rams" and predicted that the time was not far off when Shanghai would have to look to its laurels if it were to retain its position as the biggest city in the Far East.

POSSIBLE RIVAL TO SHANGHAI.

Mr. Lee Fong's address was as follows:—

I am indeed sensible of the honour in being asked to give a talk before you—a representative body of various vocations in this Colony. I have attended some of your lunches in Peking, and I have always come away deeply impressed by the homogeneity of the Rotarians. These weekly gatherings must result in a better, closer, and more friendly contact between the members of different nationalities, thus paving the way to that universal brotherhood, which is the aim of the Great Powers, if not always in practice, at least in theory. In China, I firmly believe the Rotary Club can do much to bring Europeans and Chinese together on a common level, which will help to submerge that superior complex mentality, which is found in all nations in more or less aggravated form. I wish you, Gentlemen, every success.

Some time ago I was asked by one of your Rotarians to give a talk here, I readily consented, and with out much thought I said that my subject would be "Canton: Past, Present and Future." Now, to be candid, I have since regretted that I have chosen a subject that covers a period of some 3,000 years to the present day, not counting the years to come, and I find that I have only half hour to do it in. I have therefore tried to arrange my subject so that I may linger a little longer on the present, and still less to the future.

300 Years Ago.

According to Chinese records, the history of Canton dates back to the Chow dynasty (B.C. 1122). About that time, a certain duke, named Kung Si Yu was driven to the south by the King of Tsu (Hupei Province) and set his camp at a place called Tung Hoi (The Eastern Sea). There he saw fantastic shaped rocks whose presence he attributed to the work of some gods. Considering them as a good omen, he built a walled city which he called Nam Wu, now known as Kwangchow or Canton as the foreigners call it.

Canton has been called from time immemorial the City of Rams. According to a popular legend there appeared one day before the early inhabitants five old venerable men garbed in five coloured robes and mounted on five rams of five different colours. They carried in their arms sheaves of rice, grain, and presenting them to the people, they said aloud, "From now on there shall be no famine here." Then they vanished towards the sky, while the rams changed into granite stone. There is a temple at Po Shan, in the suburbs of Canton, where you will find the images of the five fairies, each carrying sheaves of rice grain, and the stone figures of the five rams, that have become the objects of worship to the simple-minded people. Incidentally, I understand that the men with their sheaves of rice grain and the five rams are emblematic of prosperity.

Another legend assigns the name of the river on which Canton's floating population find a precarious livelihood, to a precious pearl which Ka Hu, one of the eight popular gods, had dropped into the water while crossing the river; hence the name Pearl River.

Coming to solid facts, we have the narratives of two Arab merchants, Solomon and Ibn Wahab of Basra; the former visited Canton in the first century, and the latter in the second. They tell us that Chinese goods fetched a high price at Basra and Baghdad, but were insufficient to meet the demand of the markets. The scarcity of Chinese products was said to be due to infrequent

visits to Canton and to piracy and shipwrecks. It seemed to be the custom at that period for Persian ships, on arrival at Canton, to entrust their cargoes to the Chinese officials. The latter stored them in godowns until the ships of the season had arrived, and after deducting 30 per cent. as import duty left the merchandise at the disposal of the owners. In this manner, the traders were placed on an equal footing as possible, for "no one by arriving first on the scene was permitted to skim the cream of the market, thereby causing loss to those who might have been delayed by stress of weather, or had to come from a greater distance." It is interesting to note that this idea of fairness was carried out even in the case of the Emperor, who had to pay the highest price in cash for any article he required for his own use.

Arabs in Canton in 300 A.D.

The Arabs in the course of their maritime adventures established factories along Malabar coasts, in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and finally at Canton, as far back as A.D. 300. Then came the Persians, who gradually overshadowed the Arabs in commerce.

By far the most important invasion of Canton—I mean peaceful invasion—was that of the Mohammedans at the beginning of the 7th century. In the next century they felt themselves strong enough to attack the city of Canton. That was the first outrage committed on Chinese soil. Later on the Mohammedan community had attained such importance that the Chinese Government was induced to appoint one of their number to enforce Islamic laws and keep order among his fellow Muslims. Here was the first instance of the application of extrajudicial law.

The foreign population had now grown to such size that we are told by the Arab, Abu Zaid, that in an attack by the Government troops on the city which was held by rebel forces there perished in A.D. 877, 65,000 Chinese, 10,000 Mohammedans, Jews, Persians, and Arabs, mostly engaged in trade. After this terrible massacre, the foreigners moved out of Canton and settled on the west coasts of Omar and Siraf.

From the annals of the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907) it is stated that Chinese junk men made voyages from Canton to the Euphrates, if not farther.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive at Canton and later settled at Macao in the 16th century. By paying the Chinese authorities an annual sum of 25,000, they secured the sole right of trading with the Chinese merchants. Consequently, they were able to block all other Europeans for a long time from dealing direct with the Chinese.

The British East India Company succeeded, however, in the 17th century, in gaining a footing in Canton, and gradually so strengthened their position as to become the premier foreign company in those days. Early Anglo-Chinese trade was based on a monopoly system. The East India Company had, by virtue of the royal charter, a monopoly of the trade with the Chinese merchants. No British merchants could deal direct with the Chinese except through the Company. On the other hand, the Americans bought goods in England and sold them to the Chinese. This anomaly was vigorously protested to the Home Government, which at last cancelled the Company's charter in 1824.

(Continued on Page 11)

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The Settlement having passed off smoothly, the market opened yesterday with a quiet tone and some sales took place at lower rates. Banks changed hands at \$1,500, but at the close there were buyers at \$1,000.

Canton were on offer at \$1,600.

Hong Kong Fire could have been obtained at \$1,485.

Steamboats were on offer at \$7. Providents (old) had buyers at \$5.85, and the new shares were also in demand at \$2.

Hotels (old) were the medium of sales at \$15.15.

Humphreys (old) were wanted at \$30, and the same remark applied to the new shares, at \$18.

Kwos were in demand at \$15.15.

Trams could have been obtained at \$22.

Star Ferries are on offer at \$0.51.

China Lights were in request at \$28.

Cements (combined) were in the market at \$10.

Dairy Farms could have been obtained at \$32.

Lane, Crawfords (old) changed hands at \$6.10, and the new shares were also sold at \$4.

Construction rights were on offer at \$2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was no change to report from the morning session. The market remained quietly steady.

Banks, after changing hands at \$1,000, closed in demand at this rate.

Wharves were in demand at \$150.

Hotels (old) were the medium of sales at \$15.

Trams were negotiated at \$21.

China Lights were disposed of at \$28.

Ropes were dealt in at \$10.

Providents (old) were done at \$5.85, but at the close there were further buyers at this quotation.

Constructions, cum rights, were on offer at \$10.

CHINESE ARTS AND CRAFTS.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION AT CITY HALL.

In the current issue of the *Hong Kong Naturalist*, Mr. Bonnie Jenyns in an article on "Our Local Cystar," uses the phrase "ever since eating became an art and ceased to be a barbaric necessity." The Chinese were probably the first nation to raise eating from a barbaric necessity into an art and it is most appropriate that an exhibition of Chinese Art and Culture should include a Chinese restaurant among its various attractions. In other parts of the exhibition, the art of the painter, of the ivory carver and of the worker in silver and brass may be protected by the words "Please Do Not Touch," but the cook asks for no such barrier to be set up before his masterpiece; they must not merely be looked at but tasted and eaten.

Many Europeans, to their great loss, have never tasted Chinese food: they are shy of entering a Chinese restaurant; they do not know what to order; they have no Chinese friends. At the China Exhibition, the meat will be printed in both Chinese and English; advice on the choice of dishes will be given by the young ladies who serve the tables; and lessons will be given in the use of chopsticks—in short the path of the novice will be made easy.

Many people are already inviting their friends to dinner parties at the China Exhibition Restaurant; it is something new in the entertainment line and the dates are worth nothing—November 5, 6 and 7 at the City Hall.

HEIFETZ COMING TO HONG KONG.

FAMOUS VIOLINIST EXPECTED IN NOVEMBER.

The world-famous violinist, Heifetz, together with his wife (the former also star-florence Vidor) arrived in Kobe from America by the President Monroe on September 24. Heifetz will tour Japan next month and is expected to appear in Canton and Hong Kong during the middle of November. In all probability he will play in the King's Theatre while in the Colony.

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LOCAL ESTATES.

MR. A. E. PROBST AND MR. A. SUTHERLAND.

The late Mr. Edward Alfred Probst, retired merchant, who died at No. 14, Hyde Park Gate, London, on April 9, 1931, left local estate worth \$282,000, while net personally at home amounts to \$72,800.

Re-sealing of certified copy of probate of the will has been granted to Mr. G. N. Tinson of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, who is attorney for the widow, Alice Probst, of Hyde Park Gate, executrix, and Rear-Admiral F. O. Brown, O.B., C.M.G., R.N., retired, 21, Suppas Hill Terrace, Croydon, Surrey, and Mr. P. Allen, Stamford Place, Faringdon, Berks, executors. Bequests are of a family nature.

Hong Kong estate sworn at \$41,000, with net personally in England and Scotland worth £14,748 6s. 8d., was left by the late Mr. Alexander Sutherland, retired Chief Customs Officer, late of 8

St. Catherine's Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, who died at Edinburgh on August 26, 1930.

Re-sealing of testamentary instrument of amputee has been granted to Mr. M. H. Turner of Messrs. Deacons, who is attorney for the widow, Christina Sutherland, of St. Catherine's Place, the executrix, and Mr. G. D. Sutherland, son, Secretary to the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company of Bombay, India, the executor. The will contains family bequests.

SIBERIAN MAIL.

The Post Master General, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, informed us last night that he had learnt that a telegram was received from Tientsin yesterday by a well-known firm answering to a telegraphic query about Siberian Mail. The telegram stated that the mail appeared to be progressing normally as far as Tientsin could say.

AGITATORS BUSY AT WEST POINT.

WOMEN MOLESTED IN CAINE ROAD: CROWD OF URCHINS HARASS WELL-DRESSED GIRLS.

TROOPS PARADE STREETS OF SHAIKIWAN.

Things were comparatively quiet on all "fronts" last night and there was no report of mob attacks on the police, although an anti-Japanese demonstration of fairly big dimension was staged at Second and Third Streets, West Point, shortly after 9 p.m., which was followed by the arrest of two adults and seven boys. The Police picket went to the scene of this disturbance and their appearance was the signal for the crowd to disperse.

From eye-witnesses of this trouble, it was learned that four agitators addressed the people in the vicinity, calling upon them to show their patriotism. The request was followed by house holders discarding Japanese goods on to the road. Second and Third Streets were littered with tubs, pots and pans and once the trouble had been started, the agitators did out of the picture.

The "All-quiet" report was given at all Police Stations during the day and such trouble as did filter through in the shape of reports took the shape of isolated instances of bullying. Chinese women dressed in silks found themselves molested in various parts of the city by hoodlums who wanted to know if the wearer knew if the silk of which their garments were made came from Japan.

As far as can be ascertained the authorities did not relax their vigilance yesterday or last night, a strong force of Police, Reservists, Sharpshooters and Flying Squad being on duty as hitherto while the various regiments sent parties to various districts to reinforce the Police as on previous nights.

In Shaikwan, while crowds appeared on the road, nothing untoward was reported up to a late hour last night, the rain, incidentally proving to be a real "damper" to the enthusiasm of would-be demonstrators.

Trouble was feared in Aberdeen last night, but the Flying Squad returning from a visit to that district reported "All quiet."

Twelve persons were yesterday brought before Mr. Fraser at Kowloon Magistracy in connection with the murders at Tsang Foo Villas, Kowloon City, on Saturday night.

DEMONSTRATIONS SUBSIDING IN WANCHAI AND KOWLOON.

PROFESSIONAL AGITATORS AT WORK.

At 8.25, last night residents in Second and Third Streets observed crowds round four orators who were urging the crowd to use their influence to spread the anti-Japanese boycott. Not only did they work the crowd up to a high pitch of excitement but very soon residents in the vicinity, dreading the consequences of keeping Japanese goods on their premises, began to litter the streets with enamel tubs and other Japanese goods.

When the trouble had been thus fermented, the four orators, who were dressed in singlets and khaki shorts were seen to mingle with the crowd and eventually made their way out.

In the meantime, several district watchmen who lived in Second and Third Streets came out of their houses and working together in a body effected the arrests of two adults and seven boys. A message was also got through to No. 7 Police Station as a result of which a police picket was sent out to the scene. The crowd immediately dispersed seeing the police and the arrests were made without resistance on the part of the mob.

No. 7 Police Station was guarded at the entrance by two men from the South Wales Borderers with fixed bayonets and since trouble was expected, close guard was kept all night. Fifty men from the same regiment were within the station ready for any emergency.

WANCHAI AND SHAIKIWAN

Shaikwan, the scene of much disturbance on Monday night, and Wanchai, where the mob centred their attention at the early stages of the anti-Japanese demonstrations, were very quiet last night, there being not the slightest sign of any untoward happening.

Up to the police and quietness, however, the police maintained a very strict watch in these quarters, while the Flying Squad and the Volunteer Armoured Car Company (under Lieut. J. F. Wright) patrolled the streets from time to time. Lieut. Col. L. G. Bird, officer commanding the Volunteer Defence Corps, visited Wanchai Police Station about 10 p.m. while the Adjutant, Capt. Gator, was also present.

At Shaikwan, the soldiers stationed at the Police quarters marched through the main streets about 8 p.m. and this had such a sobering effect on any would-be rioter that a calm air of the station about 10 p.m. elicited the news that all was quiet and the streets were deserted.

The Consul-General for Japan, Mr. T. Yoshida, visited No. 2 Police Station shortly before 10 o'clock when he was interviewed by a Daily Press representative. He said that everything was apparently returning to normal. The looting during the last few days being merely cases of Chinese shopkeepers being the victims. The majority of Japanese people who evacuated their houses over the week-end, are in their homes again, said the Consul.

Early in the evening there was a fear in certain quarters that trouble would break-out in the Aberdeen district and every precaution was taken against this. The Flying Squad went out during the night but on their return reported "all quiet."

The Indian Company of the Police Reserves again provided men for picket duty in the Eastern district, as did the Chinese Company of this force while members of the Indian Company, St. John Ambulance Brigade, again, were in readiness at No. 2 Police Station in case of emergency.

WOMEN STOPPED IN CAINE ROAD.

GANG OF BOYS HARASS WELL-DRESSED LADIES.

A youth of 13 was arrested in Caine Road by plain-clothes police officer who saw a gang, consisting mainly of small boys and dirty urchins, stopping women in Caine Road and harassing them because they wore coloured clothing which the crowd believed to be of Japanese material.

The arrest took place at 10 a.m. when this crowd was seen pawing the dresses of some ladies and girls with their dirty hands.

KOWLOON "QUIET"

At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon an effort was made by a small crowd to create trouble in the Shamshui-po district. Apparently they were assured of having a free hand in intimidating the householders to display their patriotism by discarding "enemy" wares, and probably there were among the "gang" a few who expected to make something in the way of loot. However, the plans were upset when a police picket suddenly appeared on the scene and in the breakaway one man was caught and removed for investigation. It is probable that a charge will be made against him at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Yau-mat street presented a deserted appearance in the evening, only the shops in the immediate vicinity of the police station kept open until a late hour. Pickets of the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders guarding this vicinity did not relax their vigilance for a moment, and a forgetful person who now and again thought of crossing the road without any legitimate object in view was challenged and had to beat a hasty retreat home wards.

Except for the arrest in Shamshui-po, there will be probably no new cases at the Kowloon Magistracy to-day. There are, however, a batch of remand cases.

TSANG FOO VILLAS MURDER.

TWELVE PERSONS BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

The murder of six Japanese in Tsang Foo Villas, Kowloon City, had a sequel at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when a dozen persons were arraigned before Mr. Fraser.

The charge against all defendants was that they did "feloniously kill and murder one Miya Yawashita, 64 Tsang Foo Villas, on September 26, 1931."

The following is a full list of the defendants:—

- (1) Wong Hong, 25, gardener.
- (2) Lai Tung Hoi, 19, gardener.
- (3) Tsang Cheung, 23, gardener.
- (4) Cheung Kam Chi, 20, school boy.
- (5) Wong Ka Hung, 15, student.
- (6) Ho Tim Yau, 15, coolie.
- (7) Lau Pak, 20, unemployed.
- (8) Cheung Lung Pak, 70, unemployed.
- (9) Yen Yau Hong, 63, master of On Cheung noodle factory.
- (10) Tan Lim Wai, 28, coolie.
- (11) Tam Cheung, 28, gardener.
- (12) Yiu Kam, 25, gardener.

When the case was mentioned, Inspector Fallor, who prosecuted, asked for a remand of one week, which His Worship granted.

SIX MONTHS WITHOUT OPTION.

NO. 1 OFFICE BOY OF UNION INSURANCE.

The No. 1 office boy of the Union Insurance Society of Canton was charged before Mr. Williams at Central Magistracy yesterday with putting up a poster, or alternatively, with having in his possession or control a document calculated to cause a breach of the peace.

The document, purporting to be issued by the All-Chin Anti-Japanese Committee, urged a general boycott of Japanese goods and a national rising against Japan, one of the exhortations being that "it is better to be a broken piece of jade than a broken life."

Mr. J. W. Alabaster, of the Union Insurance Society, told the Court that defendant was the No. 1 office boy in his department. He saw him posting the paper on the wall of the cooler quarters on the first floor of the building at about 8 o'clock on Monday morning. "We took down the poster and after we had discovered it to be anti-Japanese, I told defendant to go to my room and called the Manager. Defendant was told to sit by the desk. After about fifteen minutes, he suddenly made a bolt for the door. We caught him and brought him back."

What Search Revealed.

Mr. R. B. Major, caretaker of Union Building, who was with Mr. Alabaster, corroborated. Witness said he made a search of a room which the defendant occupied with four other coolies, and found a rattan basket on a bed on which he slept. The basket contained some papers. There were other papers on a table.

Mr. L. H. V. Booth, A.S.P., for the Police, mentioned that three draft attempts corresponding to the completed poster were among those papers.

After some discussion on the particular section of the Emergency Regulations under which the defendant was charged, Mr. Booth applied for a heavy penalty, pointing out that in the position he occupied at the Union Insurance Society, defendant was liable to be an extraordinarily dangerous type of agitator.

The Magistrate passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

KOWLOON MAGISTRACY

A large batch of defendants came up before Mr. Fraser at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday and in most cases heavy sentences were imposed. Sergeant Estall charged a man named Wong Chin On with disorderly conduct in Ngau Shi Wan Road on Sunday afternoon. The officer stated that he saw a large and disorderly crowd and with the help of a few men from the South

Wales Borderers, he dispersed them. The defendant was among the crowd and was seen waving his hat and shouting "hai!" He could be distinguished from the others by a bandage round his arm.

Defendant stated that he was in a tea-house and on hearing a disturbance outside, went to the door and saw people running about. He asked them not to run because they were making too much noise.

His Worship amended the charge from disorderly conduct to one of inciting the mob, and sentenced defendant six months' hard labour.

Struck the Police.

Prosecuting a youth for disorderly conduct, Sergeant Lark testified to seeing the defendant throwing stones at police officers in Nathan Road near Argyl Street at 6.45 p.m. on Saturday. Witness chased and eventually caught him.

Defendant denied throwing stones, saying that he was only taking a walk. Asked why he ran, he said witness chased him and he had to run.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$250 or three months.

Another man, charged with the same offence in the same place, was stated to have been arrested whilst in the act of throwing a stone. A police officer said he saw defendant swinging his arm back preparatory to throwing, when he caught his hand and arrested him.

Divisional Inspector Clark said the demonstration outside the Mongkok Police Station was very serious.

His Worship amended the charge of assault on a police officer and sentenced defendant to six months.

In another case, a Chinese was heard by police officers to shout "hai!" in Shanghai Street, at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday. He has chased and eventually arrested. After evidence had been taken, defendant was fined \$250 or three months' hard labour.

Charges of assaulting an Indian constable in the execution of his duties and of disorderly conduct were preferred against another defendant.

Struck Indian Constable.

Giving evidence, an Indian constable said that whilst suppressing a riot in Mongkok Road near Nathan Road on Saturday evening, defendant threw a stone which struck witness in the stomach. When the constable tried to arrest defendant, the latter scratched his arm and face and tore his uniform. Sergeant Jessop then ordered the Indian constable to take the defendant to the station.

Defendant alleged that many police officers struck him for no apparent reason whilst he was sitting outside his house.

His Worship convicted defendant on both charges, and sentenced him to six months on the first point and \$250 or three months on the second, the sentences to run concurrently.

Another man was charged on two counts of assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duties and of disorderly conduct.

Sergeant Jessop said that on Saturday evening when he was in charge of a police picket in Mongkok near Nathan Road he encountered a big crowd which started to throw stones at the officers, some of whom were struck. Witness rushed forward and arrested the defendant, who was among those seen to throw stones.

His Worship convicted defendant on the charge of disorderly conduct and fined him \$250 or three months.

Women Charged.

Mr. Brett, of the Harbour Office, prosecuted in a case in which two Chinese girls, Mak Lai Fong and Pang King Chan, were charged with disorderly conduct.

Giving evidence, Mr. Brett said at about 1 p.m. on Sunday he saw the defendants walking in Pileken Street. They went up to a Chinese lady who was holding an umbrella, took it away from her, opened it and threw it to the ground. They appeared to be having an escort, as four or five young men were following them. The defendants were subsequently arrested.

His Worship convicted both defendants and bound over their parents in the sum of \$100 for 12 months.

Three Chinese appeared on charges of disorderly conduct at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday in Shanghai Street. They all returned pleas of not guilty but after evidence had been given to the effect that they were among a crowd stoning and looting a shop, the Magistrate registered a conviction in each case and the defendants were severally fined \$250 with an alternative of three months' hard labour.

A similar sentence with 12 strokes of the birch in addition, was imposed in the case of Lee Yee who was charged with resisting arrest. It was stated that the defendant was seen to enter a shop with a crowd when a Chinese detective arrested him. He broke loose and it was not till he had led the officer on a long chase that he was recaptured.

PUBLIC MONEY VOTES.

NEARLY ONE AND A HALF LAHKS.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor will present for the consideration of the Finance Committee the following items of supplementary expenditure:—

Water accounts (meters).....	\$35,000
Provision made in estimates.....	\$75,000
Provision made by supplementary vote.....	100,000
Total.....	\$170,000

Supplementary expenditure \$135,000 on this revenue producing service was approved by the Finance Committee in February and by the Secretary of State in June last. Formal votes for \$100,000 were obtained on July 2 and Council is now asked to vote the balance of the sum approved by Finance Committee.

Passages and relief of destitutes.....	\$2,000
Provision made in estimates.....	\$2,500

The expenditure on this vote has been higher this year owing to unexpected reparations. The excess at present amounts to \$1,200 and a further \$800 is requested for the remainder of the year.

Typhoon and rainstorm damages.....	\$29,000
Provision made in estimates.....	\$25,000

To meet cost of making good damages to piers, praya walls, roads and bridges, buildings, electrical, drainage and water works, etc., caused by a typhoon on August 1, 1931.

Supreme Court, travelling expenses (Appeal Judge).....	\$300
Provision made in estimates.....	\$200

A sum of \$200 was voted for this service this year. Owing to the fall in exchange, the cost of the passage to and from Shanghai has greatly increased.

A vote is requested to cover the difference between the sum provided in the estimates and the actual cost of the passages.

Treasury, Stamps, etc.....	\$3,000
Provision made in estimates.....	\$3,000

The increased duty on bills of lading and on receipts necessitated the printing of two more denominations of revenue stamps and the making of two new dies and plates. The cost of this amounted to \$7,574.25. The annual supply for 1931 cost \$7,506.24 as against \$8,000 provided (at \$1-1/4d.). In addition, the four over embossing machines required repairing.

Public Works Department. Repairs, stores and current.....	\$25,000
Provision made in estimates.....	\$26,400

The available balance on this vote is approximately \$2,000 which is sufficient to meet bills in hand, the average monthly expenditure for the first six months of 1931 is \$5,700 and to meet the anticipated expenditure to the end of the year a supplementary vote of \$25,000 is requested.

Medical comforts.....	\$500
Provision made in estimates.....	\$2,500

The sum provided has proved insufficient owing to increased prices due to the fall in exchange.

The above is to be met from savings under Maintenance of Lunatics at Canton.

Rent of Police Married Quarters.....	\$500
Provision made in estimates.....	\$6,000

Provision made by supplementary vote.....	1,000
Total.....	\$7,000

It is requested that a further supplementary vote for \$300 be approved to pay rent at \$120 per month for one flat in East Point Terrace for the period October 1 to December 31, 1931.

This flat is required to accommodate a married police officer.

Subsistence of prisoners.....	\$47,000
Provision made in estimates.....	\$100,000

A new and more expensive canteen was introduced at from December, 1930, entailing additional expenditure. The contract rates for 1931 are exceptionally low and the estimate for 1931 was based on last year's figures.

Medical treatment of pupils in Government Schools.....	\$400
Provision made by Supplementary vote.....	\$3,600

Owing to the number of children requiring medical treatment (adenoids, tonsils and especially eyes) being larger than was anticipated, the above provision will be insufficient to cover the estimated expenditure up to the end of the year.

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No other pen combines so many improvements: non-breakable barrel, leak-proof construction, largest ink capacity, jewel-like colors, the writing ease of Parker "Pressureless Touch".

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because the packing is attractive, the contents fascinating and the price amazing. Complete selection with or without alcohol from stock goods to agents for the Far East.

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TEL. 5755.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have TO-DAY REMOVED
Our Office from PRINCE'S
BUILDING to No. 1 ROOM, 4TH
FLOOR, CHUNG TIN BUILDING.
WRIGHT & CO.
1st October, 1931. [1241]

NOTICE

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SWIMMING SPORTS
will be held on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1931, at the VICTORIA
RECREATION CLUB, commencing
at 2 P.M. The Prizes will be presented
by the Director of Education Mr. G. P.
MARTIN, M.A., at 4.30 P.M. All
Friends are Cordially Invited. [1242]

G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction
to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd Day
of OCTOBER, 1931, at 3 P.M., at
the Office of the Public Works
Department, by Order of His
Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN
LAND at Kau Pui Shek, in the Colony
of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years,
with the option of renewal at a Crown
Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measure-ments	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Kowloon Island Lot No. 804	1460	Tai Shing	As per sale plan.	22	1470	

[1239]

G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction
to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd Day
of OCTOBER, 1931, at 3 P.M., at
the Office of the Public Works
Department, by Order of His
Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN
LAND at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony
of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years,
with the option of renewal at a Crown
Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further term
of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measure-ments	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Inland Lot No. 310		Wong Nei Chung	As per sale plan.	6	2730	

[1239]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED
Our Office to 50, DES
VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, SECOND
FLOOR (above Messrs. WHITEWAY,
LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.).

BANKER & Co., Ltd.,
Import and Export Merchants,
Hong Kong, 29th Sept., 1931. [1231]

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE Undermentioned Certificate
for 50 Shares in this Company,
registered in the Name of KWOK
SIN HING, has been declared LOST.
If, at the expiration of One Month
from the date hereof, the following
Share Certificate, not produced to
the Company, namely: Certificate for
50 Shares No. 20,191 to 20,240, A
NEW CERTIFICATE for the said
shares will be issued by the Company
and thereafter NO OTHER will be
recognised.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 3rd Sept. 1931. [1147]

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IS "DELECTABLE BOTH
TO BEHOLD AND TASTE"
WHEN IT'S MADE WITH

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Britain's Best Beer

BECAUSE THIS BEER
IMPARTS TO IT AN
APPETISING COLOUR AND
THAT DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR
AND AROMA OF THE

Finest Kentish Hops

FROM WHICH IT IS BREWED.

TRY IT AND INHALE A

Breath of Home

DON'T SIMPLY CALL FOR
A SHANDY—DEMAND AND
ENJOY A

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AGAIN TO-MORROW

That's the way with blackheads
if you use a soap that doesn't
disinfect. Blackheads are
breeding grounds for germs,
and the pores they live in
never get closed until the germs
are killed.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
disinfects—kills germs—while
it washes away the dirt and
dissolves the blackheads.

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WRIGHT'S

COAL TAR SOAP

[A.P.B. 5]

ENGAGEMENTS.

DUNKLEY-FROST.—The engagement
is announced of ELEANOR MARY,
elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
J. Frost, of Shanghai, to Wm.
HENRY, second son of the late
Mr. W. E. DUNKLEY, and of
Mrs. DUNKLEY, of Rugby, Eng-
land.

FOWLER-KEMBLE.—The engage-
ment is announced between Mr.
G. ALAN FOWLER, The Royal
Scots Fusiliers, only son of
Colonel and Mrs. G. C. O.
FOWLER, and PAULINE MARY,
only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel
and Mrs. P. B. KEMBLE, Consul-
General, Shanghai, and Mrs.
BRENAN.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11,
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E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931.

VERMIN STILL BUSY IN
HONG KONG!

The riots at Shaikwan and West
Point on Monday night do not
suggest that the "situation is in
hand," and it was good to hear the
sound of bagpipes and drums down
Nathan Road yesterday morning.
Since the rioting started the situa-
tion has never been fully in hand
and the skillfully directed hooligans
have always been able to stage
further outbreaks. We would draw
the attention of Chinese readers to
the fact that their own womenfolk
are not immune from "search" by
these ruffians. It is quite use-
less, by the way, to suggest that
all was quiet on Sunday night.
Such was not the case. We pro-
foundly hope that the Government
are by now aware of the problem
they must face, and see to it that
no precautions are relaxed. In
passing, we would suggest that
much uneasiness would be allayed
and many exaggerated reports
squashed if the Government would
give full and frank reports on the
situation, instead of issuing to
police and soldiers the decree, "no
information to be given to the
Press." That order is, of course,
a very proper one, but complete
silence is not wise, and allows full
rein to rumour.

It is well to realise the nature
of these outbreaks. The mobs con-
sist mainly of hooligans and irres-
ponsible youths, the latter animated
in some cases by mere love of mis-
chief and in others by genuine re-
sentment against Japanese action
in Manchuria. Their leaders are,
however, of an altogether different
type. They are agitators and
gangsters. They are the "blood

brothers" of Al Capone and his
racketeers, of the Shanghai kid-
nappers, and of the "Red" yemin
who are burning, looting and
ravishing throughout the length
and breadth of China. They are
of the type that the gallant Li Tsai
Hsin and his able successor Chen
Ming Shu, ruthlessly suppressed in
Canton. To these plague rats the
Manchurian affair is a pawn in
their game.

The riots have nothing to
do with the great mass of law-
abiding citizens in Hong Kong.
There is no question of a popular
movement. Dr. KOREWALL has given
an unqualified denunciation of the
riots and Mr. M. K. Lo has done
the same while discharging his very
proper professional duty of acting
on behalf of accused persons. When
a young Japanese father and
mother were foully murdered in
our streets, a Chinese woman
bravely seized and sheltered their
child. We submit that only human
floods of the kind produced by
modern crime and Communism could
have hacked the limbs from little
children and committed the other
horrible murders that have made
the last few days black and dis-
graceful pages in Hong Kong's
history.

We would again urge that the
police were not to blame. If they
were "ineffective," as has been
suggested, it was because they were
forbidden to use their revolvers
until things came to such a pass
that these orders had to be dis-
regarded. We can all understand
the anxiety and alarm of the
highest authorities lest the original
disturbances should lead to another
variety of the "Shamcen incident,"
to be distorted and exaggerated
and eagerly repeated in such form
by enemies of England and by the
sillier brand of our own politi-
cians. It may be that special in-
structions were issued from Home.
But there are times when diplomacy
and instructions must be disregarded
in face of fundamental duty to
save innocent life. History is lit-
tle the records of men in authority
who did their duty and squared up
to consequences. On the other hand
there is the tragic story of a well-
meaning pro-consul who said, "I
have power" and a little
later "saw that he could prevail
nothing, but that rather a tumult
was made."

IS DEMOCRACY SAFE?

"THE March or Halte of Demo-
cracy Since the War" was the
subject recently of a stimulating
address by Mr. G. P. GOON, an
eminent British authority both on
the history of Europe and its
present Constitution. Observing
the ups and downs of democracy
across the Continent, he commented
more severely on the dictatorship
of MUSSOLINI than on that of
STALIN; for Russia had never pos-
sessed liberty, whereas Fascist rule,
in his opinion, had "stunted and
dwarfed Italians," though it "had
made Italy greater in the material
sense." He glanced uneasily at
the despotism of Marshal PRISUTSKI
in Poland, and at the political
"machines" which thwarted self-
government in Hungary and
Roumania. He recognized the
double danger from the Right and
the Left in Germany, and urged
that help be given to the moderate
Government. He concluded that
in spite of the setbacks due to
poverty, fear of war, political cor-
ruption and conditions, the tide
still is running in the direction of
democratic government.

Mr. GOON was both judicious
and pointed in putting his finger
on the conditions which have mili-
tated against the forms of democ-
racy. But did he sufficiently ex-
amine those elements which threaten
democracy from within? Did he
not too readily assume that the
ideal of democracy is fulfilled
wherever representative government
is established and the representa-
tives are elected by a free and
secret ballot? The importance of
these devices few liberal-minded
persons will deny. But they are
not in themselves sufficient to save
a country from perdition of democ-
racy which have threatened from

time to time to bring democracy
itself into contempt. It would be
folly to deny that a democratic
form of government may produce
weaknesses such as those which led
to the recent dictatorship in Spain,
or made many Italians welcome
MUSSOLINI as a saviour of his
country.

Democracy still has elements
within itself which are its own
greatest danger, and the most
urgent political need of the moment
is that its champions should recog-
nise and face them and rescue it
from the disruptive tendencies
which have, again and again, from
the time of the ancient Greeks down
to our own day, brought about its
downfall. Mr. GOON said that he
had no fear that Englishmen would
part with democratic self-govern-
ment. But when he used those con-
fident words he appeared to over-
look the fact that some of the
soundest democrats in Britain are
profoundly uneasy about many
demagogic practices which threaten
to turn the rule of the ballot-box
into mob-ocracy. A weighty official
report has commented on the danger
arising from the fact that every
political party is tempted to put
its promises too high in bidding for
the support of groups of voters.

This kind of mass bribery seems
so peculiarly the weakness of "de-
mocratic" countries like Britain or
the United States or France that
a true democrat can hardly dare
to sing the praises of democracy
unless he is at the same time pre-
pared to declare open war on those
economics which tend to corrupt and
destroy it.

Those Testimonials.

Regarding testimonials, a friend
who deals with educational affairs
has a good collection of contrived
testimonials by school-masters. He
says the best of the lot is the clas-
sic case of Dr. Haig-Brown, when
he was Headmaster of Charter-
house, a boy leaving for the
Varsity wanted a testimonial to
file with his application papers.
Dr. Haig-Brown wrote one, which
concluded by saying: "His charac-
ter and conduct are generally satis-
factory." The head of the college
was a bit suspicious, and wrote ask-
ing what exactly this phrase meant.
The reply from Dr. Haig-Brown
was: "When I say 'generally' I
mean 'not particularly.'"

The Secretary of State for the
Colonies has promoted Dr. J. T.
Smalley, Medical Officer, Hong
Kong to Senior Medical Officer.

The forthcoming marriage is an-
nounced of Mr. Mario Francisco
de Pinna, residing at 21, Jordan
Road, to Miss Agnes Maria Barnes,
of 3, Ormsby Villas, Granville Road,
Kowloon.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia
left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via
Japan ports and Shanghai, on Sep-
tember 26, and is due here on Oc-
tober 14. She will sail for Manila
on October 15.

Three cases of typhoid fever
were reported on Monday. During
last week there were four deaths
from enteric fever, one from diph-
theria, and 44 from pulmonary
tuberculosis.

Prof. W. I. Gerrard, President of
the Hong Kong University Medical
Society, will address the society on
the subject of "Memorable Periods
in the Advance of Medicine" on
Friday, October 2, in the Union
Assembly Hall at 8.30 p.m.

An Lai, a woman operative at the
Tai Wah Knitting Factory, at
Kowloon City Road, was taken to
the Kwong Wah Hospital on Mon-
day in a "serious condition result-
ing from an accident in which her
arms were caught in a spinning
machine."

The following appointments have
been made by the Secretary of
State for the Colonies during July
and August: Mr. N. H. France,
as Reader in History, Hong Kong,
and Miss M. E. Dow, Miss C. Mc-
Neill, and Miss L. G. Malloy, all
as Nursing Sisters, Hong Kong.

Mr. Denis H. Hazell, Eastern
Director of William Sykes, Ltd.,
left yesterday for Shanghai on the
President Hoover. After a short
stay in Shanghai, Mr. Hazell ex-
pects to go to Tientsin to play
some special tennis matches there.
Mr. Hazell expects to return to
Hong Kong about the end of
November.

★ News and Views ★

Tale of the Day.

The backward boy was describing
his holiday in the country.

The backward boy was describing
his holiday in the country.
"Well," he said, "we went up
"Went up," corrected his teacher.
"Went up on the farm—"
"To the farm."
"We saw,"
"We saw a kid—"

"A little child." Now begin
again, and tell it properly, as I
have shown you."

The backward boy drew a deep
breath. "Well," he repeated care-
fully, "we went up to the farm,
and there we saw a goat's little
child."

Salaries of German Actors.

For years past it has been argued
on many sides that the extravagant
salaries hitherto paid to star ac-
tors and actresses contributed large-
ly towards the financial catastro-
phe that has overtaken so many
theatres in this country. The mem-
bers of the Association of Berlin
Theatre Managers have at last,
after weeks of negotiations, resolv-
ed unanimously that fanciful sal-
aries shall be abolished and that
no manager shall bind himself to
pay to any, however prominent,
actor or actress a larger amount
than £150 per month. The promi-
nent actors and actresses have not
yet pronounced on the new ar-
rangement to which also the ad-
ministrations of the State theatres
have agreed but the fact that the
actors may seek higher salaries
elsewhere would seem to have
escaped the Berlin association.

Bigger and Better Bargains.

In these days when necessity com-
pels us to get as much as we can
for nothing, my thoughts turn in-
evitably to the two best bargains I
remember. Both occurred at the
time when prices were soaring and
falling barometer-wise just after
the War. The first was made by
an N.C.O. on outpost duty in
Egypt, who, in the course of his
wanderings, came upon a Tolle-
Royce that had evidently been aban-
doned. While investigating this
unlikely find an Arab materialised
out of the middle distance and
claimed the booty, saying that it
had been given to him "When the
Captain General got out!" How-
ever, he was more than ready to
sell, and the car changed hands
for the sum of sixpence. When
last heard of it was emulating
Charley's Aunt in Cairo.

A Model Politician.

M. Laval, the French Premier,
has an enviable capacity for econo-
mising words, which he can carry,
if need be, to the point of silence.
During a short holiday which he
recently spent at Vichy, M. Laval
found himself sitting one evening
on a bench beside two elderly men
who were having a hot discussion
on politics. Having argued for
some time about the attitude of
Britain to Germany, one of them
turned to the Premier and asked
his opinion. "Oh," said M. Laval,
"I never mix in politics."

A Wise Investment.

My second instance should rank
as one of the best business deals on
record. A friend of mine chanced
to be in Vienna at the time of the
crash, when labour was unobtain-
able, and business houses were
shutting down from sheer inabil-
ity to pay any sort of wages. My
friend happened to hear of a glass
works that was for sale at a price
which sounded reasonable enough
in thousands of kronen, but which,
translated into English currency,
amounted to about £100,000. Natu-
rally, at the time he was unable to do
anything with it, but when affairs be-
came more stable the sale of the
existing stock made him a small
fortune, while the subsequent dis-
posal of freehold and goodwill was
a time that ensured him luxuri-
ous idleness for the rest of his
life.

Pan on Night Noises.

At last there is in France a haven
of perfect peace. This is Cham-
bery, in the Savoie Dept. The
mayor of that happy place has is-
sued an order forbidding any kind
of noise between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.
The decree states that during that
period no musical instruments may
be played, no loud discussions held,
and no motor horns hooped. Fac-
tories and shops which remain
open during the night must work
in silence. Wireless enthusiasts
and lovers of music are forbidden
to allow any sound to escape from
their habitations. Should dogs
bark during the prohibited hours
their owners will be held respon-
sible, and may be fined for causing
a public nuisance. Owners of poultry
runs will have to reform the
habit of the cock, and teach him
not to crow before eight o'clock.
Chambery will be a wonderful
place of rest, except for the ma-
jistrates, who will probably have to
put in a good deal of extra work
in the near future.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

From the files.

Looking Back 25 Years.

On Saturday three members of the
police force absented themselves
from duty—one sergeant and two
constables—and it is reported that
two of them have journeyed north-
wards by steamer. Only one ex-
planation of this desertion is offered—
that it is the direct outcome of
the publication of the refusal of the
home authorities to take any steps
to improve the financial conditions
of the civil servants. For some
time the public have heard the out-
cry of the civil servants that the
rising dollar was bringing their
wages down to the verge of mere
subsistence, and while public sym-
pathy was with the men, hopes were
expressed that the efforts of the
Governor to procure better con-
ditions would be successful. But
the Secretary of State has not seen
his way to make any alterations,
and the hopes of a large body of men
in Government service have been
dashed to the ground.

The case as it affects the sanitary
inspectors is already well known but
the police have had to bear their
hardships and grievances in com-
parative silence. The dissatisfaction
among the police is general. The
constables are discontented with
his dwindling wage, and the inspec-
tor has no cause to be jubilant. A
constable just now draws about \$300
at 3/- a dollar. True, he has quar-
ters provided, but out of that
amount he has to pay his mess bill,
which embraces only food and at-
tendance and probably amounts to
\$30 a month. The ordinary in-
cidental expenses may absorb an-
other \$5 or \$10 a month, so that
indulgence in luxuries is out of the
question. Then if he has to assist
his parents at home, his position is
much worse. Hong Kong Daily
Press, September 30, 1906.

Looking Back 20 Years.

The scene described by our Foo-
chow contemporary of a heavy rain
occurred at the destruction of the
Russian Brick Tea Manufactory at
Hsien-Ning in Fukien, a scene an-
other illustration of the antiquity
(Continued on previous column)

ROUND-TABLE
CONFERENCE.INDIAN COMMUNAL
PROBLEM.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 28.

The Prime Minister, presiding over the first meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference, emphasized again that the communal problem was one which Indians must settle among themselves.

Suggestions which had been made in some Indian quarters that the British Government should arbitrate would, in his view, provide a most unsatisfactory solution. He was always ready to assist in any possible way in obtaining a settlement, but he thought the Indian leaders must take the responsibility and themselves settle the complex issues which the problem presented.

During the discussion, views were expressed on behalf of several of the smaller Indian communities, and the Aga Khan mentioned that Mr. Gandhi was to-night meeting the Moslem delegation for what he hoped would be a friendly talk.

The Premier, referring to the Committee's adjournment until Thursday, reminded the members that the task was the settlement of the communal question as a whole, and not exclusively a settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question. He added that this is the body before which the final settlement must come, and the suggestion underlying the adjournment is that if there are communities that hitherto have been in conflict, they should use this short interval for trying to overcome their difficulties. That would be an important and very essential step towards a general agreement, but the agreement is going to be a general one.

Burma Conference.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 28.

The Governor of Burma has issued, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, twenty invitations to attend the Burma Round Table Conference, and it is possible that as a result of the correspondence now in progress, one or two names may be added to this list to complete the Burmese delegation.

The Chairman and delegates from the British political parties on behalf of the Government of India and the Government of Burma are not yet announced.

Minorities Not to be Neglected.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 28.

The Indian Communal question was the subject of a three hours' talk last night between Mr. Gandhi, the Aga Khan and other members of the Moslem delegation to the Round Table Conference and it is anticipated that conversations will be continued later.

Delegates of the Sikhs, depressed classes and of other smaller Indian communities are also, during the interval before the Minorities Committee meets again on Thursday to try and reach an agreement among themselves.

Representatives of these small communities, who had expressed some fear that agreement between the larger communities might take insufficient account of their class, were reassured by the Premier's statement of yesterday that the task before the committee was a settlement of the minority question as a whole and not exclusively by settlement of Hindu-Moslem differences, and that the Minorities Committee was the body before which a general settlement must come.

Press Comment.

Newspapers here strongly support the Premier's contention that the minorities problem is one for Indians themselves to settle and that leaders of each community must take risks and accept responsibilities.

The Times says: They can count upon British help at every stage of their discussion, but they must remember that the problem before them can only be solved satisfactorily by themselves, because in its essence it is a problem of mutual confidence. An imposed agreement would be no solution.

The Manchester Guardian says: No outside body can usefully dictate terms or even arbitrate. Such questions as whether there are to be joint or separate electorates in India are essentially domestic. It is often suggested that Hindu-Moslem differences are sources of gradation here, but nothing could be farther from the truth. A vast majority of people in India would welcome a Hindu-Moslem settlement, because it would clear the way for larger settlement—creation of an All-India Self-Governing Federation.

WORLD FINANCIAL
CRISIS.DENMARK OFF GOLD
STANDARD.

NEW BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28.

It is learned from financial circles that Government is introducing a Bill in Parliament to-morrow suspending the Gold Standard, also reducing the percentage of metallic cover for currency from 60 to 33.1/3.

Decree Passed by Parliament.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28.

The suspension of the Gold Standard has been sanctioned by Parliament.

GERMANY TO FIX FOREIGN

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

The Reichsbank is fixing quotations for foreign exchanges from to-morrow, the Stock Exchange remaining closed indefinitely.

This decision was taken at the request of the Prussian Government by the Reich Cabinet acting in consultation with the Director of the Reichsbank.

FALL OF THE GUILDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.

The Netherlands Bank has informed bankers and brokers that gold will be held at their disposal in view of the rise of the franc in relation to the guilder.

POUND DEPRECIATES IN

CANADA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.

In consequence of the depreciation of the pound sterling, the Government has issued new regulations dealing with imports, whereby the protective tariffs against American imports will be preserved or increased, and the British preferences are increased by about three per cent.

GAMBLING IN POUND

STERLING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 28.

Questioned as to whether the Government were taking steps to prevent foreigners gambling in the pound sterling and forcing its value down in terms of foreign currencies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the essential steps, already taken, are to balance the budget, to set our faces against any sort of inflationary measures, and to control exchange purchases by persons resident in this country.

It is not desirable to prevent the realisation of sterling assets by foreign holders at a sacrifice if they decide to do so.

As regards speculation, the persons who sell sterling at figures well below its intrinsic value are incurring serious risks and the remedy will come quickly enough when they begin to make losses.

In the meantime it is essential that speculative operations should not be assisted by allowing foreigners or their nominees to obtain new sterling credits in this country. In this connection, I welcome the decision of the Stock Exchange Committee to limit transactions to cash dealings.

FRENCH MINISTERS

RETURN TO FRANCE.

FRANCO-GERMAN TALKS

END.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

A communiqué issued to-day announces the creation of a Franco-German Economic Commission assisted by a permanent secretariat which is to meet in Germany or France as found desirable to consider all economic problems and seek a new means of disposing of each other's products.

M. Laval and M. Briand are leaving for Paris to-morrow.

INDIA'S TAXES
INCREASED.VAST REDUCTIONS IN ARMY
EXPENDITURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

A temporary surcharge of 25 per cent. on all existing taxes, except Customs and export duties, was announced by Sir George Shuster, when introducing his budget. He stated that the Viceroy had volunteered a cut of 25 per cent. on his emoluments, and members of his Council had sacrificed 15 per cent. Army reductions next year will amount to 41 crores of Rupees. The Budget surplus for 1932-33 is estimated at 81 crores.

FLIGHT SPEED
RECORD.LT. STAINFORTH TO MAKE
EARLY ATTEMPT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 28.

Flight Lieutenant Stainforth's attempt to improve upon his own world speed record of 379 miles an hour will now be made as soon as weather conditions have permitted a test flight.

A new specially tuned Rolls-Royce engine, which is expected to develop 2,000 H.P., has been installed in the super-Marine machine which Flight Lieut. Boothman used for the Schneider record, and a suitable air screw has now been fitted.

Bad visibility near Calshot during last few days has, however, made flight inadvisable.

LINDBERGH'S TOUR
FLOODED AREA.ACCOMPANIED BY LEAGUE
EXPERT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Sept. 28.

Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, accompanied by the League of Nations expert Doctor Borcia, hoped off for Hankow at 10.30. They are stopping at Wulu en route and staying at Hankow for three days.

TRANS-PACIFIC NON-
STOP FLIGHT.LONG DISTANCE RECORD
ATTEMPT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Sept. 28.

The American aviators, Pang-borne and Herndon arrived at Saseburo at 1.10 p.m. from Tokyo and leave to-morrow, weather permitting, on an attempt not only on a non-stop trans-Pacific flight, but to break the world's long distance non-stop record by passing over Seattle, and continuing along the great circle to Salt Lake City, totalling 5,200 miles.

AUSTRALIA-BRITAIN
FLIGHT.KINGSFORD-SMITH PRO-
GRESSING FAVOURABLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 28.

Kingsford-Smith departed at 10 a.m. and hopes to arrive at Aleppo at 10 p.m.

H.M. THE KING RETURNS
TO LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 28.

His Majesty the King is arriving from Balmoral on Tuesday, and the question of dissolution of Parliament will probably be settled in the course of the day.

The possibility of an early General Election seems to have receded following Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's statement in which he defined his attitude yesterday.

His Majesty Looking Fit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 28.

H.M. The King's return to London to-day contrasted his hasty return at the beginning of the crisis, when there were no decorations and no carpets. On the contrary, flags were flying to-day and His Majesty, looking well and cheerful, was welcomed by the Princess and abated with the economist Sir Joseph Stamp.

ARMAMENTS TRUCE
FAVOURABLE.APPEAL TO ALL GOVTS.
TO PARTICIPATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 28.

A resolution in favour of a year's armaments truce was adopted by the Assembly. The League, *inter alia*, ascribing the world economic and political disturbance to a lack of mutual confidence between nations. The resolution appeals to all Governments to notify their approval before November 1, when the truce begins to operate.

COMMAND OF ATLANTIC
FLEET.

ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL

HODGES RESIGNS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 28.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons to-day said that Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, who was in command of the Atlantic Fleet, had been advised by his doctors that he must remain in hospital for some weeks, and that his complete recovery would require a considerable time.

In these circumstances, the Admiral had asked to be relieved of his command, and the Board of the Admiralty had, with great regret, acceded. Admiral Sir John Kelly has been appointed to succeed Sir Michael Hodges.

CANTON BANKERS'
DECISION.BOYCOTT RESOLUTION
AGAINST JAPANESE.

It is learned from a reliable source that at a meeting in Canton of the Chinese Bankers' Association it was decided by the banks that no business was to be done with Japanese banks.

The meeting also passed a resolution, in which it was agreed that no Chinese bank would book exchange for merchants who were importing goods from Japan.

DISSOLUTION OF
PARLIAMENT.DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED
TO-DAY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 28.

The Prime Minister will, on Wednesday, in the House of Commons, announce the date when the present session of Parliament will be brought to an end.

It is generally assumed that within the next few days arrangements for an appeal to the electorate will be announced, and the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. M. Thomas, on

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.31 p.m.

The anti-cyclone remains central over the Lower Yangtze Valley. A depression is still indicated to the north of the Paracels.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh; generally cloudy; occasional rain.

His return to London to-day said he did not think such an appeal could be long delayed.

He expressed the belief that the Prime Minister would lead the National Government supporters in an election campaign.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald during the week-end which he spent at Chequers, subjected the whole political situation to a very careful examination. It is understood he is convinced that it demands the largest possible measure of national unity in support of a Government provided with full-power to take whatever measures may be deemed necessary.

This evening, the Prime Minister presided at a Cabinet meeting which was held in his room at the House of Commons.

Less Likelihood of Election.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 28.

The question of the dissolution of Parliament will probably be settled.

(Continued on previous column.)

CALMER ATMOSPHERE PREVAILS OVER
MANCHURIAN CRISIS.WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM
OCCUPIED ZONES PROCEEDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 28.

A calmer and more peaceful atmosphere now prevails in connection with the Manchurian crisis. The public sitting of the Council this afternoon, as usual, was crowded.

The proceedings opened with a statement by Señor Lerroux who referred to the attack on Dr. C. T. Wang and expressed the Council's unanimous sympathy.

Mr. Yoshizawa deplored the occurrences in Nanking. He said that Dr. Wang was a personal friend for whom he had great admiration and esteem. He expressed the warmest sympathy for him.

Dr. Alfred Sze thanked the Council for its expression of sympathy, and added that the Government was making every effort to calm public opinion, and thanked Mr. Yoshizawa for his kind words.

Mr. Yoshizawa then read a long statement in which he was desired to bring to the Council's notice that the Japanese Government had been receiving pressing appeals from their nationals in Northern Manchuria and Chientia asking for the protection of Japanese troops. Although the position of these nationals was disquieting, Government, in its desire not to aggravate the situation, had thought it inadvisable to respond to these appeals.

He further was pleased to announce that the withdrawal of troops was proceeding.

Mr. Yoshizawa added that Colonel Thornhill, British Military Attaché at Peiping, was following the evacuation of Japanese troops, and concluded by saying that Government would not fail to keep the Council well-informed of the measures taken for the rapid solution of the difficulty.

Dr. Sze Not Quite Happy.

Dr. Alfred Sze said that he had heard the statement with great interest, especially that troops were withdrawing, but he would have been happier if the troops had all been withdrawn.

In a spirit of reconciliation he (Dr. Sze) abandoned the request for the despatch of a Commission of Inquiry composed of neutrals, and suggested as a compromise that the Council assist in the settlement of the problem between the two countries.

Rumour Denied.

Replying, Mr. Yoshizawa again denied the statements from Chinese sources of the massacre of Chinese women and children. He added that he was unable to give a date for the complete evacuation of the territories at present occupied. He said that he would telegraph the Chinese suggestion relating to the settlement of the problem to his Government.

It was then that a long exchange of arguments took place between the Chinese and Japanese representatives.

The Japanese representative agreed to a meeting of Sino-Japanese representatives in Manchuria to settle the difficulties, but could not accept the Chinese suggestion of adding other nationals to that committee.

Matters Clinched.

Viscount Cecil clinched matters by declaring that direct negotiations should commence without delay, and suggested that, if difficulties were encountered, the question could again be referred to the Council.

The President closed the sitting declaring that he would make a statement to the Assembly to-morrow.

Will Produce Fruitful Results.

SEÑOR LERROUX recapitulated the steps taken in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict, and declared that the Council would continue its efforts for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties.

The President of the Assembly expressed the Assembly's conviction that the Council's efforts would produce fruitful results.

Replies to American Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The tension in Manchuria could be adjusted by frank and unpassioned discussions, declares Japan's reply to Mr. Stimson's recent note. Meanwhile, the Military authorities refrain from further hostility unless their interests are jeopardized.

China's reply says, the only way to satisfying the requirements of international law is for Japan to withdraw her troops immediately from the occupied areas and give full redress to China.

NANKING-CANTON
PEACE PROSPECTS.SUCCESSFUL DISCUSSIONS
YESTERDAY.

(Wah Tat Yee Pao.)

Peace discussions between the Nanking and Canton delegates at the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon, lasted all day yesterday. The result is reported to be satisfactory, and that the Nanking delegates will proceed to Canton to-day with the Canton leaders.

DECISIONS REACHED.

While subject to approval from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the following decisions were reached at yesterday's peace meeting:—

(1) Chiang Kai-shek is to issue a manifesto announcing his voluntary retirement. In return, the present Canton National Government will resign.

(2) Wang Ching Wei will be responsible to draw up a message to the Chinese people explaining future policies to be taken in effecting national unification and rehabilitation.

(3) A Unification Conference will be held at Shanghai.

scope of the Kellogg Pact and the newspaper says that Japan likewise excludes Manchuria. *Hochi* expresses great fear of international criticism if military operations in Manchuria are entered too far.

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, independent journal, under the same ownership as the *Onaka Mainichi*, asks how the situation in Manchuria can be liquidated. The *Nichi Nichi* believes that Japan must demand from China a guarantee against the recurrence of incidents such as the destruction of a section of the South Manchuria Railway. *Nichi Nichi* says that Japan must have guarantees to show that the Chinese cannot persecute Japan with impunity. China's demand for evacuation of the Japanese forces of occupation in Manchuria cannot be entertained unless there are guarantees for the future, the *Nichi Nichi* says.

In Self-Defence.

The Tokyo *Myoko*, an independent newspaper, noted for its sensational tendencies, declares editorially that in Manchuria the Japanese Army acted solely in self-defence. But the Army, says the *Myoko*, must not be over-zealous and it must leave the settlement of the Manchurian crisis to the Foreign Office.

"We hope that the Foreign Office will realize its responsibilities and rise to the occasion for the consummation of military operations now progressing," the *Myoko* asserts.

The Tokyo *Jiji Shimpō*, independent, conservative organ which is influential in business and political circles, says that if China expresses sincere regret the trouble in Manchuria will be solved sooner than might otherwise be expected. *Jiji* says that in the future negotiations with China should be conducted by the Foreign Office with the Army remaining aloof.

U.S. Press Unsympathetic.

New York, Sept. 28.—American press opinion, as surveyed by the New York office of the Kuo Min News Agency, the National News Agency of China, to-day was generally unsympathetic toward what is described as Japan's "aggression" in Manchuria.

In a leading editorial the New York *Evening Post* says: "Japan's modern European clothes have not changed her ancient habits. When all of the nations of the west are giving every effort toward saving the once greatest of them all Japan creeps up on her ancient enemy and with a sudden military swoop steals from China the city of Mukden. 'The act, in its slyness, shrewdness and complete lack of good faith, internationally, is entirely characteristic of the tribal chiefs who ruled old Japan.'"

The New York *World-Telegram*, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, says: "Japan, by making war on China, has violated the Kellogg Pact. Two years ago the United States sharply demanded an explanation from Soviet Russia for violation of Chinese territorial rights in Manchuria. Now Japan is guilty of one of the grossest aggressive wars of conquest in modern history. The Chinese knew they were protected by the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Washington Treaty of 1922. To these facts the United States has pledged her honour. If the United States Government wishes to have honour, it will have to act. It will have to demand jointly of the Treaty Powers alone if necessary, that Japan withdraw and make restitution."

The New York *David Tribune* says: "There is every evidence that the coup in Manchuria was actually planned by the Japanese military leaders beforehand."

DR. C. T. WANG'S CONDITION
FAVOURABLE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NANKING, Sept. 28.

Dr. C. T. Wang is better. His temperature is normal and there are no complications.

Students from Shanghai continue to pour in to Nanking. So far there have been no arrests.

TO REGAIN LOST THRONE?

EX-BOY-EMPEROR IN THE

LIMELIGHT.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao.)

PEIPING, Sept. 28.

Pu Yi, ex-Boy-Emperor of the Manchukuo Dynasty, is now a subject of political discussion in Northern China. He is alleged to be endeavouring to recover his lost throne as Emperor of Manchuria under Japanese protection. Though substantial proof is lacking in regard to this report, it is a fact that much activity is evident among the Manchukuo monarchists.

Another report says that Pu Yi does not aspire to the imperial throne but is being urged to do so by monarchists.

APPEAL BY MANILA

CHINESE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASKED
TO INTERVENE.

Manila, Sept. 24.—The Chinese of Manila, following a mass meeting held to consider the Manchurian situation, have called the League of Nations asking for intervention. They also called a similar request to Senators Borah and Johnson in Washington.

Yesterday's Humiliation Day to mark the Japanese occupation, was observed here and all Chinese flags were flown at half-mast.

The mass meeting decided that a firm anti-Japanese stand but will not resort to any violence. A proposal to boycott Japanese goods was approved unanimously.

To ensure peace between Chinese and Japanese here the meeting appointed a committee composed of some of the most prominent Chinese in this city whose business it will be to see that no violent measures be taken against Japanese residents personally.

The mass meeting broke up quietly, people dispersing to their homes and businesses.

PRESS OPINION IN JAPAN.

MILITARY ACTION JUSTIFIED.

Tokyo, Sept. 24.—Newspapers in Japan, which these days devote most of their space to the situation in Manchuria and to reactions from Geneva and the world capitals, comment freely in their editorial columns on the Sino-Japanese crisis.

The Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun*, independent, liberal organ with a great circulation, and under the same ownership as the *Onaka Asahi Shimbun*, believes that the Japanese Government's failure to issue any statement on the Manchurian situation, will cause the people and the Powers to believe that there is dissension between the Government and the military regarding Manchuria.

"Nothing could be more impolitic," the *Asahi* says. "The military actions in Manchuria are justifiable and intended solely for defence. But such is the delicacy of international affairs that even self-defence requires the exercise of prudence and caution, as Japan learned during the Siberian Expedition and during the Tientsin incident. The important thing is how to effect a satisfactory termination of the difficulty. Such a termination cannot be expected without the union of the Government and the military. The two might stand in juxtaposition at home but not abroad. Surely, it is time for the Government to make public its position."

Kellogg Pact Inapplicable.

The Tokyo *Shimbun*, which has a large circulation and which has leanings toward the Minseitō or Government Party, notes that China desires to apply the Kellogg Pact outlawing war to the crisis in Manchuria. "However," declares *Hochi*, "Japan's position in Manchuria makes the Kellogg Pact inapplicable. *Hochi* recalls that Great Britain occupied Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India from the fall redress to China."

Sports News

H.K. VARSITY UNION.

MALAYAN CHINESE SOCCER PLAYERS WELCOMED.

In honour of the Malayan Chinese soccer team, which is now in the Colony, the Malayan Chinese students held a tea-party at the Union on Monday afternoon, when a large number of undergraduates were present.

Mr. Wong Siew Leong (Chairman of the Varsity Football Club) presided, with Mr. Yee Chik Wah, manager of the visiting team, on his left and Mr. Kok Ying, the captain, on his right.

Mr. Wong said: "In the name of the Malayan Chinese students of this University, who have invited me to preside this afternoon, I bid one and all a hearty welcome. This party is by no means the first of its kind, as a similar reception was extended to your predecessors three years ago."

"We are specially privileged to have with us representatives of local Chinese clubs, and Mr. Yee Chik Wah, the manager, organiser, or, shall I say, the moving spirit of the enterprise. (Applause.) Under his able guidance, the team ought to make good."

"Our Malayan players have always been noted for their clean play and good sportsmanship. (Applause.) These qualities they exhibited during last Saturday's game with the Hong Kong Chinese. No doubt, the journey, the hardness of the ground in comparison with those of Malaya, and the inability to field the best possible team contributed, to some extent, to their failure; but we are confident that they will do well as soon as they have adapted themselves to the environment."

"Unfurl the Flag of Clean Play."

"Before I take my seat, I wish to convey on behalf of my Malayan fellow-students, my best wishes to you in your China tour, and hope that you will at all events, in the face of victory or defeat, unfurl the flag of clean play and true sportsmanship before all eyes." (Applause.)

Mr. K. T. Loke (President of the Varsity Union) said that it was of happy augury that the Malayan Chinese had come to invade the shores of China. He remarked that it was unfortunate that they had come at a time when China was in chaos and political unrest. He hoped that they would have "fair play" as their motto, and show the foreign residents in China, what the Chinese can do today. (Applause.)

Mr. Yee Chik Wah, the manager of the Malayan Chinese team, suitably replied, thanking the students for their kind invitation. He said that his players came from three states—Perak, Selangor, and Singapore. Owing to the "slump," they had not been able to get players from Malacca, Penang, and Negri Sembilan.

The visitors then stood up and drank to the health and success of the Malayan Chinese undergraduates.

Mr. Kok Ying, the visiting skipper, said that the Hong Kong Chinese were far superior a team to his. However, he hoped that his players would learn the tactics of their local opponents and cultivate them when they return to Malaya. (Applause.)

Others who spoke were Mr. Y. K. Ng (Captain of the Varsity football team) and Mr. Lok Song Poh (the veteran footballer of the University).

KOWLOON RUGBY CLUB.

TEAMS FOR THE SECOND PRACTICE MATCH.

The second practice match of the Kowloon Rugby Club will take place today at 3.10 p.m. on the R.B.S.F.P.A. ground. Teams: Whites—Beardon, Frankham, Whitley, Lieut. Keith Murray, Ferguson, Burnett, Kirby, White, Bonham, J. M. Wilson, Murphy, Dorner, Gurevich, Mitchell, Stoker. Colours—Moss, Purvis, McNider, MacKenzie, Riddell, Dr. Coxan, J. E. Wilson, Lieut. Graham, Crozier, James, Jenner, Black, Edwards, Blumenthal, Skinner.

Reserves—Brokenshire, Bergant, Smith, Hedley, Mitchell. Reserves are asked to turn up, as they are sure to get a game.

CLUBS RESIGN FROM H.K.F.A.

SEQUEL TO VISIT OF MALAYAN CHINESE TEAM.

We are informed by an official of the Hong Kong Football Association that the South China Athletic Association, the Ewo Football Association and the Taung Tsin Football Club yesterday gave notice of their resignation from the H.K.F.A. Their action is believed to be the outcome of the refusal of the H.K.F.A. to permit these clubs to cancel their league fixtures in view of the visit of the Malayan Chinese team last Saturday.

The league fixtures for next Saturday will perforce have to be altered, and notice of the alterations will be given in due course.

SPRINGBOKS IN ENGLAND.

FIRST TOUR IN 19 YEARS.

HEFTY TEAM FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Sept. 21.—The third team of South African Rugby players to tour England and the first since 1912 landed at Southampton today.

The team is composed of twenty-nine players, mostly of splendid physique, the heaviest weighing 215 pounds and standing six feet one inch high. No fewer than eighteen members of the team hail from Western Province, the remaining provinces contributing eleven, of whom five are from the Transvaal.

The majority of the players are graduates of the two great South African universities, Capetown and Stellenbosch, which are famous as Rugby nurseries, and which have always contributed the backbone of South African representative teams.

The captain, Benny Osler, is reputed to be the finest match winner and goal-kicker playing to-day. He comes from a distinguished Rugby family, and is a solicitor by profession. Pienaar as Manager.

The South African team is managed by Mr. Theo. Pienaar, who captained the Springboks in New Zealand in 1921, when the tourists shared the honours of the international and lost only two of 24 games. A great forward in his day and a keen advocate of orthodox play, Mr. Pienaar is likely to make himself very popular in Britain. To-day he said that they had not come to make records on paper but to play the game in the tradition set by the two previous South African teams, which met with sweeping successes during their British tours.

The tourists came to London, this morning and went down later in the day to their headquarters at Wespon-super-Mare. They will play 20 matches, including internationals against England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Their opening match is on Saturday, October 3, at Bristol, where they meet a combined Gloucester and Somerset side.

Best Springbok Side. Opinion in South Africa is that the side selected for the British tour may prove the best Springbok side sent on tour. However, whether they will be able to realise the expectations formed of their ability in South Africa will depend on how the players accommodate themselves to the heavy grounds they are likely to play. The South Africans are used to dry, fast grounds.

The tourists will miss the services of Stanley Osler, the brother of Benny Osler, the captain of the team, who has played for South Africa and who would have been one of the first three-quarters selected for this tour had he not been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and taken up his residence at Oxford.

MACAO RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT SUNDAY.

HANDICAPS AND WEIGHTS.

There are eight races on the card for the second race meeting of the Macao Race Club due to take place on Sunday. The entries, handicaps and weights are as follows:—

1. Limchowfu Handicap: Six Furlongs.

For China ponies "D" Class as classified by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won five flat races in Macao, Hong Kong, China or elsewhere. Jockeys 2 lbs. extra for each win. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$120; 3rd prize \$75.

Thunderous Stag	155
Glorious Stag	155
Sunloch	152
Masoot	152
Country Club	149
Groombridge	145
Swining	145
As You Like It	145
Twilight	140

2. Kuchowfu Handicap: Six Furlongs.

For China ponies "D2" Class as classified by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$75.

Sorny Boy	158
Celerity	157
Tigre	155
Choctow II	151
Flornotta	150
Pornleaf	147
Movancher	145
Jester	145
Vndio	140

3. Shuhingfu Handicap: One Mile.

For China ponies "C3" Class as classified by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$75.

Mongolian Stag	157
Misamis	153
Blue Boy	149
Bruswick Hall	150
Vamosse	145
Aecian Leaf	142
Cream Cracker	140

4. Kungchowfu Handicap: 1 1/2 Miles.

For Australian ponies, winners of three or more races barred. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$75.

Kilrea	160
Wattle	154
Thunderclap	148
Pegasus	140
Caulfield	140
The Bustard	144

5. Walchowfu Handicap: 1 1/2 Miles.

For China ponies "B3" and "C1" Classes as classified by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$75.

Christmas Frolic	158
Lobster Bay	155
Little Thunder	155
One Third	150
Empress Hall	140
Christmas Belle	143
Mindoro	146
King's Counsel	140

6. Kwangchowfu Stakes: Five Furlongs.

Forced entry for Macao subscription China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$75.

Blue Flame	149
New King	149
Jus Gentium	148
Lightship	143
Grumpy	140
Tai Ping Yang	146

7. Chachowfu Handicap: One Mile.

For China ponies "D1" Class as classified by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$75.

Thunderous Stag	155
Masoot	152
Sunloch	152
Country Club	149
Discord	145
As You Like It	145
Twilight	140

8. Shichowfu Handicap: One Mile.

For China ponies "D2" Class as classified by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$350; 2nd prize \$250; 3rd prize \$75.

Sorny Boy	158
Celerity	157
Choctow II	151
Flornotta	150
Movancher	145
Pornleaf	147
Jester	145
Vndio	140
Silver	140

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

CHINESE DEFEATED.

MALAYAN TEAM'S FINE PLAY.

The Malayan Chinese Football team avenged their defeat at the hands of the local Chinese team on Saturday when they emerged victors by 3 goals to 1 in the return match at Caroline Hill yesterday. Ground conditions were far from perfect, the continuous drizzle during the afternoon rendering the surface very slippery. Play consequently was not of a very high though on the day's play the visitors were full value for their victory.

Visitors Score First.

The home team kicked off with the wind but the visitors were the first to settled down and forced 2 fruitless corners in rapid succession. The home defence was given a very trying time and they were continually called upon to clear. Then a nice movement on the part of the Malayan forwards saw Yook beat the home goalie with a fine shot.

For the next ten minutes' play was very scrappy and the ball was being kicked about anywhere or anyhow, and then the home players asserted themselves and a combined effort on their part saw Suen Kam Chuen equalising for them. Soon after the half-time whistle sounded with the result that when play was resumed the ball was very heavy and slippery, and consequently play was not of a very high standard.

Long swinging shots were the order of the day until the visitors pulled themselves together and got further ahead through Soon Teek to bring the final scores to:—Malayan Chinese 3; Hong Kong Chinese 1.

The Teams.

The teams were:—
Hong Kong Chinese:—Lee Hung Ching; Mak Kwok Ting and Leung Yin Chan; Lai Kwok Chin, Chan Chun Wo and Tong Kwan Ng Po Kui; Lee Yee Shun; Lee Wai Tong; Suen Kam Chuen and Kam Pak Siu.
Malayan Chinese:—Kam Young; Guan Len and Gek Soo; Boon Lay, J. Then and Ah Hui; Soon Teek, Yook Loong, Eng Gan, Kok Ying and Mee Onn.

HOME FOOTBALL.

TWO SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Two football matches in the Scottish League were played to-day, both ending in the defeat of the visiting teams. The results were:—
Aberdeen.....3 Falkirk.....1
Dundee.....3 Third Lanark.....3
In the Third Division (South) of the English League, Northampton, on their own ground, were beaten by Luton Town, the latter scoring two goals to one.

BIG BANK FRAUD IN CHICAGO.

LLOYD'S LOSSES \$400,000.

New York, September 2.—Learning that a special audit of his accounts was in progress, Walter Wolf, aged 42, who for more than twenty years was a trusted employee of The Continental and Illinois Trust Co., of Chicago, asked the Vice-President of the bank to come to his home.

When the officer arrived, Wolf sent his wife and daughter from the room and declared, "I'm glad this has come. The load of carrying all this on my mind is becoming too great. I took the money, thousands and thousands of dollars, and will do all I can to clear up everything."

The agents for Lloyd's, who fully insured the bank against theft, believe that Lloyd's will be required to make good the amount to the extent of \$200,000, but the bank thinks \$400,000 is the more likely figure.

It was explained that Wolf, who was manager of the bank's coupon department, took securities entrusted to his care and used them as collateral for share gambling. As the securities were needed he replaced them with others, but the increasing frequent shifts bothered the broker, who suggested that the bank should investigate. The investigation was made, and Wolf was on holiday, failed to disclose them.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

MR. A. STEVENSON THE NEW CHIEFTAIN.

There was a very large gathering of local Scots at the City Hall last night on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society.

After the report and accounts for the year 1930-1931 had been unanimously passed, the Chairman, Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, reviewed a very successful year and took the opportunity of reminding all young local Scotsmen of their duty to join the Volunteers, especially in view of present local situation.

Election of Officers.

The Chairman's speech was followed by the election of officers for the year 1931-1932.

Mr. A. Stevenson, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. B. Wylie, was elected President for the ensuing year.

The election of Mr. B. Wylie to the Vice-Presidency was carried unanimously.

The following is the Committee for the year 1931-1932:—

The Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, Mr. H. B. Forsyth, Dr. J. C. Macgowan, Mr. P. W. Ramsay, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. K. E. Gries, Mr. E. L. Hoie, and Mr. Allen Cameron.
Mr. E. M. Bryden and Mr. D. S. Robb were elected joint hon. secretaries, and Mr. S. J. H. Fox hon. treasurer.

That concluded the business of the meeting, and a vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman for having presided.

FT-LT. ATCHERLEY.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY PILOT INJURED IN U.S.

Cleveland (Ohio), August 23.—Ft. Lt. Atcherley, a former member of the British Schneider Trophy team, was injured to-day while making a landing. It is stated that his condition is not serious.

He was to compete in the national air races here to-morrow, together with aviators from Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Germany.
[Ft. Lt. Atcherley was a member of the British team which won the Schneider Trophy in 1929, when he set up a lap record of 332.49 miles an hour. In the same year he won the King's Cup.]

PRODUCTION OF OIL IN BRITAIN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A Modest Beginning.

It is very desirable in the national interest that a plant of this character should be erected without delay. It would, it is true, be only a modest beginning, but a beginning in a great cause, the salvation of our coal industry, and the honourable and productive employment of our fellow countrymen—a beginning of confidence and hope!

One hundred years ago Great Britain was just beginning to emerge from the period of heavy taxation and debt due to twenty years of war. She was saved by vigorous and energetic men who developed our industries dependent on the use of coal and steam-driven machinery. Can we save her again?

Our old and trusty friend coal still stands staunchly by our side. Shall we go forward together to win a new kingdom, or shall we stand faltering and irresolute? Suppose that, gradually and steadily, we could build up in Britain an industry of oil production by hydrogenation of coal great enough to render us independent of imported supplies. There is no doubt that with each successive development the efficiency of manufacture would increase and the cost of production fall.

Some Results.

Based on present information, here are some of the results that would follow:—

(a)—For a total production of 10 million tons of mixed oils per annum:—

1.—An annual consumption of 30 million tons of coal.
2.—Permanent employment of 50,000 men at the hydrogenation works and 100,000 men at the mines, a total of nearly 200,000 men.

(b)—For a total production of 30 million tons of mixed oils per annum:—

1.—An annual consumption of 90 million tons of coal (more than one-third our present output).
2.—Permanent employment of 370,000 men at the works and 300,000 men at the mines, a total of nearly 600,000 men.

In case (a), an additional three-quarters of a million of men would be employed for a number of years during the construction period, whereas in case (b) this figure would be given to the iron, steel, engineering, and other important industries. No doubt very large capital sums would be required for the construction of the works, but this money would be spent in Great Britain in the creation of a great productive industry, necessary for our national independence and security.

The Railway.

The present discussion has an important bearing on the question of the main-line electrification of our railways. One of the chief arguments advanced against the oil-electric locomotive in the Weir Report was the necessity of using imported oil (as compared with the use of British coal in the electric power stations). A home production of oil from coal at a reasonable cost would clearly dispose of this argument. It is no part of the business to teach our railway engineers their job which they understand infinitely better than I do. I think that the oil-driven electric locomotive is the only possible alternative to the present coal-driven steam locomotive.

A word or two in conclusion to prevent misunderstanding. There is a trustworthy movement afoot in England to provide our domestic grates with a solid smokeless fuel. This material, called semi-coke, is produced by heating coal at a relatively low temperature (the so-called low temperature-carbonisation process). In this operation a certain amount of tar is produced as a by-product—perhaps up to 8 per cent. of the weight of coal treated.

A Great Virtue.

In the production of coke for the manufacture of iron and of town gas for illumination and heating processes which involve the high temperature carbonisation of coal—certain quantities of tar are also produced. Now, it is a great virtue of the hydrogenation method that it is able to convert these various types of tar with high efficiency into petrol, Diesel engine oil, etc. The hydrogenation process, by reason of its flexibility, is therefore the potentially ally of all those processes which produce tars as a by-product in the decomposition (carbonisation) of coal.

The large-scale hydrogenation of coal and coal products would therefore lead to the salvation of a large part of our coal industry and the employment of large numbers of other men in productive industry. Furthermore, it would not only give a pronounced stimulus to other industries, but would help to solve the problem of the railways and keep millions of pounds in this country which are at present paid out to foreign oil suppliers, with a consequent marked effect on this country's financial difficulties.



My name is "Embassy"

I am a cork-tipped Virginia cigarette

And I am unique

I am mild and mellow refreshing and cool

I appeal to the most sophisticated taste

And I soothe and caress the most delicate throat

I bring to you a new delight in smoking

My name is "Embassy"

Always look for my name

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **ENTRY FORMS** for the **NINTH EXTRA RACE MEETING** to be held on **SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1931.** (Weather Permitting) may be obtained at the **RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES** and the **SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ENTRIES CLOSE AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON ON THURSDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1931.** [1931]

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME ORIENT.

MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE AGENTS.

PEAK MANSIONS.

812-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments

FRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON.

Detached and Semi-detached Villas Modern Construction with Garage.

CAMBAY BUILDINGS.

Flats with Modern Conveniences.

CANTON: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Hong Merchants.

On the other hand, the business with foreigners was a monopoly held by 13 Chinese merchants known as Hong merchants (collectively Co-Hong merchants). The Hong merchants obtained their license from Paiping, for which they paid heavy fees, in some cases as much as \$800,000. The position of the Hong merchants was a lucrative one, and many of them had amassed huge fortunes. In the case of Houqua-Wu Tung Yuan—a sum of \$600,000,000 was left to his heirs—a very big sum when you consider that the purchasing power of the dollar in those days was equal to three times the dollar of the present day. While the returns to the Hong merchant were big, they were, however, subjected to calls for public relief and other charities, and frequently to official "squeeze," the amount which depended upon the degree of pressure applied to the reluctant Hong merchants. Furthermore, they were responsible for the good behaviour of all foreigners; they were the intermediaries between the local officials and the foreigners in every thing relating to the latter's residence, the safety of their persons and property. They had to make good jointly for any losses incurred by a foreigner through one of their number. To offset any such contingency, they were allowed to levy a special tax under the name of "Hong tax." A part of the duty of the Hong merchants was to keep the foreigners within certain quarters assigned by mutual consent for their residences, and to see that they did not go away on excursions into the country or take joyrides on sampans to Whampoa, as they often got into trouble with villagers, thus involving the Hong merchants into paying fines to the officials.

The relations between the Hong merchants and foreigners were of the most cordial character; lavish entertainments were exchanged on both sides and many intimate friendships sprang up between the merchants and the "foreign devils," reminding us of Confucius' words: "Within the four seas we are brothers." Time does not permit a pen picture of instances how some of the Hong merchants generously came to the rescue of financially embarrassed foreigners—"old fen," as they familiarly hailed each other. "As a body of merchants," says an American writer, "we find them honourable and reliable in all their dealings, faithful to their contracts, and large minded."

No Women Allowed.

When a foreigner first landed in Canton, he had to secure a sponsor, who usually was the Hong merchant that acted as security merchant to his own Hong. As no women were allowed in Canton, he had to leave his family at Macao, whom he visited after the trading season. The Government had drawn up 8 articles or regulations governing, among other things, the conduct of foreigners; they were, however, applied, when and if the officials desired. They operated thus: "Some of the regulations were to be applied to all the foreigners all the time; all were to be applied some of the time; but not all were to be applied all the time."

The most important Chinese in a foreign Hong or firm was the comprador. He was guaranteed by a Hong merchant in respect to his good conduct, honesty and capability. All the Chinese employees in the Hong were his own men; for whose good behaviour and honesty he gave security. In his general duties, he looked after the economy of the Hong, the house and private accounts of the members. He supplied the provisions for the table and generally attended to the personal wants of the Europeans and clerks. But the importance of his position lay in his charge of the Hong's cash and valuables, which in some firms were over a million dollars, and seldom under between \$150,000 and \$200,000. Although his pay was small, about \$200 or \$300 per annum, his perquisites from sources which had long been in existence and had become "old custom," were very important. It was said by an American living in the period we refer to, "I never knew of but one comprador betraying the trust reposed in him."

The language barrier was one which the foreigners and the Chinese could not overcome so easily, as neither knew or cared to study the language of the other. But the difficulty was partially, though not satisfactorily surmounted by the use of the pidgin English, a business language, and thus business English. Pidgin English was an invention of the Chinese, long before the advent of the British at Canton, as many of the words are of Portuguese and Indian origin. A business bargain was struck up after this manner: "How fashion wanchee do wan chee; suppose wanchee, my belong puttee book," a foreigner would put it to the Hong merchant; and the reply, if the bargain was accepted, would be thus, "my tink can do."

puttee book." And the bargain was always kept, even if the latter had to suffer losses. That's how the saying arose: "John Chinaman's word is his bond," because there were no written contracts in those good old days.

Before concluding these glimpses of Canton's past, I wish to add that the trade of Canton then was a matter of the highest importance to the British East India Company. "The profit of the China trade," writes Boulger in his "History of China," "enabled Warren Hastings and the Marquis Wellesley to carry out the schemes of empire at the same time that they satisfied the wants and expectations of the directors of Leadenhall Street."

Present-day Canton.

The Canton of to-day covers an area of 44 square miles, with every indication of extending miles out into the suburbs. The population of Canton is 820,000, according to the last census of the Bureau of Public Safety; and there are 170,438 houses to accommodate this number of people. When you are told that many of the houses are of the old style each containing three or four small rooms where two or three families may be living together, you will quite understand the need for the extension of the city.

Since the promulgation of the Provisional Charter in February, 1921, Canton has been governed by a Municipal Government through its Executive Council composed of the Mayor and the commissioners of the different bureaux. The Mayor directs and supervises the affairs of the Municipal Government and acts as Chairman of the Executive Council. The commissioners represent the following bureaux: Finance, Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health, Public Utilities, Education, Land, and Social Reform.

There is also the Municipal Advisory Council, representing the citizens as an advisory body to the Municipal Executive Council, and its functions are chiefly to submit to the Executive Council petitions from the people and to examine the works of the different bureaux. In addition to the above, there are other agencies set up by the Municipality, namely, the City Planning Commission, the Purchasing Department, the Municipal Bank and the Charitable Institution for the Poor.

The main sources of municipal revenue are taxes and fees of all sorts, fines and impositions, amounting annually to about \$5,500,000, while the expenditure is about \$7,000,000. (These are average figures for the last two years.) The tax per capita in Canton is thus about \$7, which is far below that of other American cities, whose municipal tax per capita is from \$30 to \$60.

The most impressive sign of progress in Canton to-day is the number of wide and well-laid asphalt roads. Under the scheme matured by the Bureau of Public Works, Canton will have before long 81 malloos (roads), besides minor streets and alleys. The construction of these malloos is divided into three stages, and their total length will be about 240,000 ft. and the cost about \$9,340,000. For the suburban towns and villages, there is a further scheme to lay out 35 malloos, with a total length of 500,000 ft. Up to the end of last year, there were completed 25 malloos, with a total length of 60,000 ft.

Besides road construction, Canton is going ahead with other projects on an extensive scale.

Interior Harbour.

In order to provide ample facilities to shipping and the handling of cargo, with a view to saving expense and avoiding delay, the Municipal Government has long felt the necessity of constructing an interior harbour. Accordingly, a site was chosen last year, namely, Chow Tow Tai, at the north end of Honan island, opposite Shamoon. The harbour scheme provides for the reclamation of an area of about 11,000 ft. the construction of a new bund of 4,300 ft. and the building of several warehouses and wharves. The total cost of the undertaking will be \$1,571,500. Canton currency. When this work is completed, the Canton-Hong Kong boats now berthing at the Canton side will more than likely be requested to move off to the new Honan wharves.

Pearl River Suspension Bridge. The Pearl River Suspension Bridge scheme was thought out some twelve years ago, but it was not till the end of 1928 when a contract was entered into between the Municipal Government and the firm of Anderson, Meyer & Company, for the construction of a suspension bridge from the end of the Wei Sun Road on the Bund to the other side of Honan, at a cost of H.K. \$1,500,000. The bridge will be 900 ft. long, with a centre path of 40 ft. for motor traffic, and a 10-foot path on either side for pedestrians. Work has gone on for over a year and half, and is expected to finish in the early part of next year.

This bridge will be the first of three bridges, which the Municipal Government has planned for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the city and developing Honan island. The second bridge will start opposite the Sincere Company, and the third opposite the Customs House.

Pearl River Reclamation.

In order that a straight line should run from the end of the Tai-ping Road to the Dutch Folly island, the Municipal Government has already started to reclaim the land between these two points; the contract having been given to the Netherland Harbour Works. The length of the bund will be 3,900 ft. and the area reclaimed about 430,000 ft. the entire work is expected to complete within 15 months.

It may interest you to know that the Cantonese have taken to the talkies. There are six talkie cinemas in the city, and two others are in the course of construction. The Chinese pictures, talkies from Shanghai, are receiving big houses as the people can follow them better than foreign pictures. Still when a good foreign picture is shown, the house is always packed.

Summing up the progress in the last few years, Canton may well be satisfied with her achievements; she has gone ahead by leaps and bounds as compared with other cities in the North, and being unfettered by traditions, she is projecting new municipal plans under the guidance of the returned students from Europe and America—all for the betterment of her citizens and the prestige of Kwangtung Province.

Canton's Future.

Being a Cantonese myself, I may be excused if I should be tempted to overtouch the picture of the Canton of to-morrow. Though the future is in the laps of the gods, still one may be justified in postulating that if certain things do happen, then certain results will follow in the ordinary course of events.

Now it is the ambition of the Cantonese to make their city into a Greater Canton. Any one who saw Canton a decade ago and sees it to-day will have no doubt as to the ability of the Municipal Government to attain that goal within ten years, if not earlier. In fact, the way that improvements have gone on in recent years and the general signs of municipal affluence, despite incessant warfare, tend to indicate that the Greater Canton is already in the making.

One of the pet dreams of the Kuomintang leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, was the development of the Whampoa Harbour and the deepening of the Pearl River, so that vessels of heavy tonnage might sail up to the Whampoa docks, and that by establishing a direct service with foreign countries, Canton should become the great southern port and the centre of commerce of the South. That dream is to-day shared by all the Cantonese. The realisation of it may take time, but it is bound to eventuate some day or other, for the people and the Municipal Government have set their minds to compass it at the first opportunity. The Whampoa scheme, is, however, a costly enterprise—about H.K. \$40,000,000—but it is a sound and paying proposition, one on which Canton can borrow the money, if not from abroad, then in China.

There has been some talk of making Tong Ka Wan the port for Canton, but it is the opinion of competent engineers that Whampoa is without question the logical anchorage for Canton, and therefore only through its development can Canton ever hope to become the great Southern Port.

Militarists—the Deciding Factor.

Now all that I have said of the future of Canton will depend upon one all-important factor—the militarists. If they should agree among themselves that peace and not war shall prevail in China, then the destiny of Canton is assured, and Shanghai will have "to watch her step," as the saying is, if she is to retain her commercial supremacy in China; on the other hand, if they do not see eye to eye with the people that the most urgent and pressing need, vital of China to-day is peace, then all I can say is that things in Canton will still follow "the even tenor of their way," but even that which have happened recently and beyond the control of China will bring about what for years Chinese politicians have talked about and struggled for, what the armies of China have fought and sacrificed the flower of their manhood for, and what the Chinese people have longed and suffered for in silence and patience—the doing of peace in the present fluttering in the Colony, and I think this time she will not be able to elude capture. (Applause.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

A SUGGESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The armoured car which is now patrolling the streets appears to be an object of much curiosity, judging by the groups which keep on gazing at it. Might I suggest that its capabilities be demonstrated with a rattle of blank rounds on mobs such as in the latest Shau-kiwan episode? Such a demonstration with an occasional cold douche from a fire appliance, would appear to produce a salutary effect.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, September 29.

EUROPEAN LADIES MOLESTED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Anent the paragraph in this morning's paper that European ladies travelling by bus were molested in common with Chinese passengers last Sunday, I would state that there was further evidence of this yesterday.

In the afternoon a Portuguese lady travelling by bus in Nathan Road was searched by Japanese goods. One of the mischief makers examined her umbrella, broke it in two, and threw it into the road. That such incidents should continue to occur in the face of the emergency measures in force is a stain on the Colony. Further comment would be superfluous.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, September 29.

NAVY'S COST OF LIVING.

MESSING RATES REDUCED.

As a consequence of the fall in the cost of living, reductions have been made in the messing and victualling allowances in the Navy. The new daily rates, which come into force on Oct. 1, are:

Messing allowance, 7d.; victualling allowance, 1s. 1d.
Sunday dinner allowance, 2d.
Provision allowance: Officers, 2s. 1d.; men, 2s. 2d.
Shore wireless service, 1s. 8d.
Leave allowance, 2s. 2d.
The average daily cost of general messing is not to exceed 1s. 1d. per head for men and 1s. 7d. per head for boys under training. These figures are 1d. and 1s. 6d. less than at present, the reductions being due to a substantial fall in the issuing prices of Service provisions and to lower prices of other foodstuffs.

SOUTH AFRICA AS A PLACE TO LIVE IN.

BROCHURE FOR SETTLERS.

"South Africa as a Place to Live In" is the title of a brochure issued by the 1880 Memorial Settlers' Association.

For some years past the association has been receiving inquiries from people considering South Africa as a place of retirement—people who have fixed incomes or pensions and want a good climate, less expensive living costs than they find at home, and low taxation.

Many of them drift to the Continent, and the association feels very strongly that when they can get the same advantages in South Africa they should be encouraged to remain in the Empire.

The brochure now published gives comprehensive information about life in South Africa—climate, homes, taxation, education, recreation, and scenery—and is based mainly on the experience of those who have already tested its possibilities.

THROUGH NINE-INCH HOLE TO RESCUE.

WELSH PIT DRAMA.

A rescuee crawled through a hole 9 inches wide in an attempt to reach three entombed men in a collapsed pit-lover, as described at the inquest, at Caerlan, near Maesteg, Glamorgan, on Charles Hall, 33, of Abercromby, and Ivor Squires, 50, and Cyril Gibbins, 19, both of Caerlan.

Hall was taken out alive after being entombed for thirty hours, but died later. Gibbins and Squires, who were both dead.

John Stanley Hopkins, of Caerlan, who was working in an adjoining level, said that crawling through a hole nine inches wide he reached the spot where the men were buried, and called. Hall replied that he thought he was the only one alive and added: "If you don't get me out I shall soon perish."

Medical evidence showed that Squires and Gibbins died as a result of asphyxia, while Hall's death was due mainly to shock. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

PENINSULA HOTEL

"ROSE" ROOM REOPENING

SPECIAL DINNER DANCE

SATURDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1931.

Songs and Exhibition Dances

By

Mlle. ELEANORE NINON and COMPANY.

8.30 p.m.—1 a.m.

Limited Reservations.

Telephone: 58081.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS LTD.



ALWAYS COMFORTABLY COOL

SHOWING TO-DAY

MITZI GREEN—EDNA MAY OLIVER—LOUISE FAZENDA AND JACKIE SEARL

"FORBIDDEN ADVENTURE"

A Paramount Picture.

KING'S

EXCHANGE RATES

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rueary, September 29

Paris	97
New York	3.821
Brussels	271
Geneva	90
Amsterdam	94
Milan	774
Berlin	16
Stockholm	174
Copenhagen	174
Oslo	18
Vienna	274
Prague	130
Helsingfors	170
Moscow	42
Lisbon	109
Athens	303
Bombay	720
Rio	31
Buenos Aires	347
Montevideo	24
Romby	1/52
Shanghai	1/8
Hong Kong	1/8
Yokohama	2/74
Spot	181
Forward	16 9/16

3 YEAR GUARANTEE.

2 YEAR EASY PAYMENT

AGAIN General Electric makes refrigeration history with its announcement of an unparalleled 3-Year Guarantee on the General Electric Monitor Top.

This—the broadest warranty ever offered with an electric refrigerator—means that for at least three years you are protected against service expenses on the mechanism of the Monitor Top.

General Electric offers you the widest range of refrigerating service—ice cubes, four different zones of temperature, sliding shelves that give easy access to all food, small operating and a score of other advantages.

WRITE OR CALL FOR FULL PARTICULARS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR

On View at

Hong Kong Electric Company, Ltd.

General Electric Company (China), Ltd.

Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd.

DAVID HOUSE

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

LATEST CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Mr. J. W. E. Warrior, from reserve, has gone second officer, Soochow.

Mr. W. Bamford, second officer, Soochow, is on reserve.

Mr. S. L. Garrett, supply second officer, Wanshan, has gone second officer, Hanyang.

Mr. W. J. Jones, chief officer, Chekiang, has gone chief officer, Luchow.

Mr. S. de Candia, chief officer, Luchow, has gone chief officer, Chekiang.

Mr. J. Patterson, chief officer, Wanshan, has gone supply chief officer, Kian.

Mr. W. P. Bruce, supply chief officer, Wanshan, has gone chief officer, Wanshan.

Mr. A. G. Parker, supply chief officer, Hain Peking, has gone chief officer, Nanking.

Mr. E. G. Thomas, chief officer, Ningbo, has gone supply chief officer, Wanshan.

Mr. J. G. Grant, supply second officer, Wanshan, has gone second officer, Hain Peking.

Capt. J. S. G. Brown, from reserve, has gone home.

Capt. A. H. Bathurst, supply master Wanshan, is on reserve.

Mr. G. Wallace, supply second officer, Wanshan, has gone second officer, Yingshow.

Mr. T. W. Scott, second officer, Yingshow, has gone supply second officer, Kintang.

Mr. M. Byrne, from short leave, has gone chief officer, Wanshan.

Mr. W. B. B. Paul, chief officer, Chusan, has gone chief officer, Linan.

Mr. F. J. Gregg, chief officer, Linan, has gone chief officer, Chusan.

Mr. G. Winter, supply third engineer officer, Kwangchow, has gone supply third engineer officer, Soochow.

Mr. F. Appleton, acting chief engineer officer, Kueichow, is in transit.

Mr. J. H. Bryson, supply chief engineer officer, Kueichow, has gone chief engineer officer, the same ship.

Mr. D. McI. Campbell, supply chief engineer officer, Kueichow, is on reserve.

Mr. W. J. G. Jones, chief engineer officer, Changsha, is on short leave.

Mr. A. McVean, chief engineer officer, Nanking, has gone chief engineer officer, Changsha.

Mr. J. K. Lindstrom, acting third engineer officer, Suifuang, has resigned.

Mr. J. J. Forster, supply third engineer officer, Wanshan, has gone acting third engineer officer, Suifuang.

Mr. G. L. Rowell, acting second engineer officer, Kintang, has resigned.

Mr. E. J. Eason, from special duty, is on short leave.

Mr. J. E. Haig, chief engineer officer, Tatum, is on short leave.

Mr. W. Kerr, chief engineer officer, Suifuang, has gone chief engineer officer, Wanshan.

Mr. J. H. Fayers, acting chief engineer officer, Ichang, has gone acting chief engineer officer, Suifuang.

Mr. J. Sloan, acting third engineer officer, Ichang, has gone acting third engineer officer, Chusan.

Mr. R. Baillie, supply second engineer officer, Hain Peking, has gone second engineer officer, Woosung.

Mr. K. McDonald, second engineer officer, Woosung, has gone acting chief engineer officer, Tatum.

Mr. J. W. Hawkings, from short leave, has gone supply third engineer officer, Wanshan.

Mr. C. T. Griffiths, acting chief officer, Kwaisang, has gone second officer, the same ship.

Mr. G. Owens, second officer, Kwaisang, has gone third officer, the same ship.

Mr. E. Matthews, second engineer officer, Wanshan, has gone second engineer officer, Pingwo.

Mr. J. R. Mooney, acting second engineer officer, Pingwo, has gone third engineer officer, the same ship.

ENTERTAINERS AT PENINSULA HOTEL.

REOPENING OF ROSE ROOM ON SATURDAY.

Unique entertainment reminiscent of Paris will feature the reopening of the Rose Room at the Peninsula Hotel on Saturday. Eleanor Ninon and Leo Martin, two French artists, formerly of the Folies Bergere, will offer a smart miniature revue which includes an exceptional pantomime re-enactment of international songs and romantic dance fashions.

The two French artists left Paris three years ago, made a tremendous hit in New York in their appearances in Broadway revues, played their way in the principal cities across the continent, landing in Hollywood where the dancers were contracted for many Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film productions that have since found their way to the world over.

Their successful tour included appearances at the Biltmore in Los Angeles, the Ritz-Carlton at Atlantic City, the Cafe des Beaux Arts, and leading showhouses in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. Proceeding to their tour round the world, they stopped in Japan where they appeared before the Imperial Family during their engagement at the Tokyo Imperial Theatre. They have recently scored a tremendous success in Manila.

BRITISH FILMS FOR CANADA.

PROPOSED MOVE AGAINST ALLEGED U.S. COMBINE.

Victoria (B.C.), August 24.—A drastic move may possibly be made shortly for the protection of British film interests in Canada.

According to an announcement made by the Provincial Government, a plan is being matured for joint action on the part of all provincial governments in Canada to prosecute the motion picture combine which is believed to be in existence in Canada and which is understood to be controlled by United States interests.

Should this projected move take place it will be of the greatest importance to British films by supplying a market which has been virtually closed to them by the Motion Picture Combine which is dominated, as Mr. Peter White, the Federal Royal Commissioner pointed out, by certain American companies.

The principal of these are the Famous Players Canadian Corporation, which predominates, and the Paramount Public Corporation.

Mr. White went so far as to confirm what has been an open secret in the trade for a long time, that the Chief Censor in Canada was really a nominee for American interests.

JUNKERS' CANADIAN CONTRACT.

Berlin, August 26.—An agreement has been concluded between Canada Airways, Ltd., and the Junkers, by which the German firm will, in the coming winter, allow its giant freight plane JU52, known as the "flying furniture van," to be employed to carry provisions to remote fur trading stations on Hudson's Bay.

These trading posts are otherwise almost beyond reach during the winter, and the new arrangement will considerably increase their importance. The JU52 will make its landings either on wheels, floats or sled runners, according to the weather.

DISCOVERIES AT GAZA.

4,000-YEAR OLD HOUSES IN EXCELLENT PRESERVATION.

A full description of the latest excavations on the site of the original city of Gaza, in Palestine, is given by Professor Sir Flinders Petrie in the current number of "Ancient Egypt." The city was deserted about the year 2200 B.C., probably on account of the prevalence of malaria; the excavations which have been carried out during the past year under Sir Flinders Petrie's supervision throw valuable light on the characteristics and customs of the early inhabitants of Palestine.

Eighty different rooms and four streets have been unearthed; they were found to be in an excellent state of preservation, and some rooms only needed a roof to be made habitable. In many cases a heartily was discovered in the centre of the rooms.

The discovery of raised wash-basins standing in front of shrines, Sir Flinders Petrie states, shows that "the custom of ablutions before entering a shrine did not originate with Judaism, much less with Islam, but was an Old Canaanite custom."

Three pottery kilns were found, one of them being equipped with apparatus practically identical with that used in a modern kiln. The original inhabitants of Gaza were judged from such skeletons as have been found to be abnormally short race, the average height of the men being little more than five feet.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

ADELPHI.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Oct. 13.
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Oct. 25.
Athos II, M.M., Oct. 27.
Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.

AMSTERDAM.

Tijnegara, J.C.J.L., Sept. 30.
Tainan, B. & S., Sept. 30.
Haiching, Douglas, Oct. 2.
Antung, B. & S., Oct. 4.
Haining, Douglas, Oct. 6.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Oct. 7.
Yuen-sang, Jardine's, Oct. 7.
Tijndari, J.C.J.L., Oct. 8.
Santhia, B.I., Oct. 9.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Oct. 18.
Taima, B.I., Oct. 23.
Suisang, Jardine's, Oct. 31.

ANTWERP.

Danmark, Manners, Oct. 2.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Kashmir, P. & O., Oct. 24.
Java, Manners, Oct. 29.
Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Nankin, E. & A., Oct. 2.
Change, B. & S., Oct. 20.
Kam Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 24.
Nellore, E. & A., Oct. 31.

BALTIC PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, Oct. 2.
Java, Manners, Oct. 29.

BALTIMORE.

Menestheus, B.F., Oct. 2.

BANGKOK.

Muinam, Manners, Oct. 2.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Oct. 5.

BARCELONA.

Duisburg, Jebson, Oct. 16.
Trior, Melchers, Oct. 17.

BELOWAN-DELL.

Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.

BOMBAY.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Oct. 6.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 13.

BOSTON.

Menestheus, B.F., Oct. 2.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Tweedbank, Bank, Oct. 7.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Oct. 13.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Oct. 25.

BREMEN.

Danmark, Manners, Oct. 2.
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.
Trior, Melchers, Oct. 17.
Java, Manners, Oct. 29.

BRINDISI.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Oct. 25.

CALCUTTA.

Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 1.
Sirdhana, B.I., Oct. 8.
Katsang, Jardine's, Oct. 7.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 8.
Hosang, Jardine's, Oct. 16.
Tilawa, B.I., Oct. 18.
Yuen-sang, Jardine's, Oct. 23.
Santhia, B.I., Oct. 29.

CASABLANCA.

Perseus, B.F., Oct. 13.
Kashmir, P. & O., Oct. 24.

CEBU.

Menestheus, B.F., Oct. 2.

CHEFOO.

Newchwang, B. & S., Sept. 30.
Chipping, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Hutchow, B. & S., Oct. 6.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Oct. 11.
Kueichow, B. & S., Oct. 20.

COLOMBO.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Oct. 6.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Oct. 13.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 13.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Oct. 25.
Athos II, M.M., Oct. 27.

COPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, Oct. 2.
Java, Manners, Oct. 29.

DALRY.

Linan, B. & S., Oct. 3.
Chenun, B. & S., Oct. 8.
Patroclus, B.F., Oct. 16.
Chinhua, B. & S., Oct. 12.

DOCTER PORTS.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Danmark, Manners, Oct. 2.
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.
Vogtland, Jebson, Oct. 6.
Perseus, B.F., Oct. 13.
Duisburg, Jebson, Oct. 16.
Trior, Melchers, Oct. 17.
City of Khios, Bank, Oct. 18.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Ravalland, Jebson, Oct. 24.
Kashmir, P. & O., Oct. 24.
Java, Manners, Oct. 29.
Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

FOOCHOW.

Chipping, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Linan, B. & S., Oct. 3.
Haining, Douglas, Oct. 6.
Hutchow, B. & S., Oct. 6.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Oct. 11.
Kueichow, B. & S., Oct. 20.

GENOA.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Vogtland, Jebson, Oct. 6.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 11.
Duisburg, Jebson, Oct. 16.
Trior, Melchers, Oct. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Ravalland, Jebson, Oct. 24.
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Oct. 25.

GLASGOW.

Ningchow, B.F., Sept. 30.
Asphalion, B.F., Oct. 11.

GOTHENBURG.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kiungchow, B. & S., Oct. 9.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Oct. 23.

HAMBURG.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.
Danmark, Manners, Oct. 2.
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.
Vogtland, Jebson, Oct. 6.
Perseus, B.F., Oct. 13.
Duisburg, Jebson, Oct. 16.
Trior, Melchers, Oct. 17.
City of Khios, Bank, Oct. 18.
Havalland, Jebson, Oct. 24.
Java, Manners, Oct. 29.
Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

HAYRE.

Ningchow, B. F., Sept. 30.
Asphalion, B.F., Oct. 11.
City of Khios, Bank, Oct. 18.
Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Hoover, Dollar, Sept. 29.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 30.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 13.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.

HULL.

Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

JAPAN PORTS.

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 30.
Pyrrhus, B.F., Sept. 30.
Havalland, Jebson, Oct. 1.
Havel, Melchers, Oct. 2.
Mito Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 2.
Glauco, B.F., Oct. 3.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Canton, Gilman's, Oct. 4.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, Oct. 5.
Nellore, E. & A., Oct. 5.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 6.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Oct. 6.
Yuen-sang, Jardine's, Oct. 7.
Santhia, B.I., Oct. 9.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Oct. 10.
Naldera, P. & O., Oct. 10.
Sauerland, Jebson, Oct. 11.
Achilles, B.F., Oct. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Oct. 13.
Noleus, B.F., Oct. 13.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 13.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Kashgar, P. & O., Oct. 17.
Tyndarus, B.F., Oct. 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Oct. 18.
Carignano, Dodwell's, Oct. 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Oct. 22.
Glenoglo, Jardine's, Oct. 23.
Taima, B.I., Oct. 23.
Macdonald, P. & O., Oct. 24.
Nanking, Gilman's, Oct. 24.
Raimos, Jebson, Oct. 25.
Meriones, B.F., Oct. 25.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Oct. 25.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 31.
Suisang, Jardine's, Oct. 31.

KASHI.

Kingchow, B. & S., Oct. 9.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Oct. 23.

KATANG.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Oct. 13.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Niel Maersk, Jebson, Oct. 25.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Oct. 27.

KINSHASA.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 1.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Oct. 6.
Sirdhana, B.I., Oct. 8.
Katsang, Jardine's, Oct. 7.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 8.
Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Oct. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Tilawa, B.I., Oct. 18.
Yuen-sang, Jardine's, Oct. 23.
Santhia, B.I., Oct. 29.

KUEICHOW.

Tijnegara, J.C.J.L., Oct. 2.
Tijnegara, J.C.J.L., Oct. 13.
Tijnegara, J.C.J.L., Oct. 23.
Tijnegara, J.C.J.L., Oct. 27.

LIVERPOOL.

Ningchow, B.F., Sept. 30.
Asphalion, B.F., Oct. 11.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 11.

LONDON.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.
Mantua, P. & O., Oct. 10.
Perseus, B.F., Oct. 13.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
City of Khios, Bank, Oct. 18.
Kashmir, P. & O., Oct. 24.
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Oct. 25.
Tinhov, Bank, Oct. 29.
Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Oct. 13.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Oct. 27.

MANILA.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.
Menestheus, B.F., Oct. 2.
Nankin, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Oct. 3.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Oct. 10.
Tijnegara, J.C.J.L., Oct. 13.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Oct. 15.
Trior, Melchers, Oct. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Changto, B. & S., Oct. 20.
Kam Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 24.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Oct. 24.
Tijndak, J.C.J.L., Oct. 27.
Nellore, E. & A., Oct. 31.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.
Mantua, P. & O., Oct. 10.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Oct. 13.
Perseus, B.F., Oct. 13.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Kashmir, P. & O., Oct. 24.
Athos II, M.M., Oct. 27.
Burdwan, P. & O., Oct. 31.

MAURITIUS.

Tinhov, Bank, Oct. 29.

MEXICO.

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.

NAPLES.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Oct. 13.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.

NEW GUINEA.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Oct. 12.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Menestheus, B.F., Oct. 2.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Tweedbank, Bank, Oct. 7.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Oct. 13.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Niel Maersk, Jebson, Oct. 25.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Oct. 27.

NEWCHWANG.

Linan, B. & S., Oct. 3.
Chenun, B. & S., Oct. 8.
Chinhua, B. & S., Oct. 12.

NORTH CHINA PORTS.

Havel, Melchers, Oct. 2.
Patroclus, B.F., Oct. 16.
Derflinger, Melchers, Oct. 19.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 31.

ORAN.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.
Kashgar, P. & O., Oct. 17.
Tyndarus, B.F., Oct. 17.
Carignano, Dodwell's, Oct. 19.
Derflinger, Melchers, Oct. 19.
Pilana, Dodwell's, Oct. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Oct. 22.
Glenoglo, Jardine's, Oct. 23.
Macedonia, P. & O., Oct. 24.
Nankin, Gilman's, Oct. 24.
Ramsey, Jebson, Oct. 25.
Meriones, B.F., Oct. 25.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Oct. 25.
Malaya, Manners, Oct. 29.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 31.

PANAMA CANAL.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Oct. 13.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Niel Maersk, Jebson, Oct. 25.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Oct. 27.

PENANG.

Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 30.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 1.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Oct. 6.
Sirdhana, B.I., Oct. 8.
Katsang, Jardine's, Oct. 7.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 8.
Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Oct. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Tilawa, B.I., Oct. 18.
Yuen-sang, Jardine's, Oct. 23.
Santhia, B.I., Oct. 29.

DOLE GIVEN IN KIND.

BREAD AND MILK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Berlin.—The commune of Drumburg, in Pomerania, is the first to decide to accept payment of arrears of communal taxes in kind. This procedure has been adopted partly to assist the commune in providing for its unemployed.

The arrangement includes the payment in kind (bread and milk) of at most 15 per cent. of the amount to which each unemployed person is entitled. It is believed that the unemployed of this area will not refuse to accept in kind so small a percentage of their dole.

There are fears that the farmers may insist on paying at least a proportion of their taxes in kind, even when this is no longer required. But this risk has to be taken.

Saxony's Plight.

The Free Trade of Saxony is also in a bad way. It has appealed to the Reich for help in its financial straits, and has admitted that without such outside assistance it must declare itself bankrupt.

All the officials and workers in the employment of the Free State have been informed that only one-third of their salaries or wages can be paid on September 1. Further payments on account of salaries must depend on the condition of the State Treasury.

NEW ZEALAND'S B.B.C.

Wellington.—Broadcasting in New Zealand is to be controlled by an independent board modelled on the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The Government are introducing legislation providing for such a body to take over the service on the expiration of the New Zealand Broadcasting Company's licence in December.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Tinhov, Bank, Oct. 29.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.

SUZUKI CANAL.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Oct. 13.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Oct. 18.
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Oct. 25.
Athos II, M.M., Oct. 27.

SWATOW.

Sinkiang, B. & S., Sept. 30.
Daviken, Jardine's, Oct. 1.
Chipping, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Haiching, Douglas, Oct. 2.
Antung, B. & S., Oct. 4.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, Oct. 4.
Schoen, B. & S., Oct. 4.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Oct. 6.
Haining, Douglas, Oct. 6.
Hutchow, B. & S., Oct. 6.
Soochow, B. & S., Oct. 6.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Oct. 7.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Oct. 9.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Oct. 11.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Oct. 11.
Shantung, B. & S., Oct. 11.
Suifuang, B. & S., Oct. 12.
Kueichow, B. & S., Oct. 20.

TIENTSIN.

Newchwang, B. & S., Sept. 30.
Chipping, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Hutchow, B. & S., Oct. 6.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Oct. 11.
Kueichow, B. & S., Oct. 20.

A UNIQUE RECORD



WIN ATLANTIC BLUE RIBBON
4 DAYS—9 Hrs.—27 Mins.
PACIFIC BLUE RIBBON
7 DAYS—20 Hrs.—16 Mins.

Travel Express!

Enjoy every minute on a floating Palace. Supreme Luxury.
—Congenial, Cosmopolitan travelling companions—
—international atmosphere, countless diversions—
—WORLD FAMOUS CUISINE—
—SERVICE—

Passengers desiring to travel comfortably on a Limited Budget should ask about the

NEW EMPRESS TOURIST CABIN

accommodation
EXCEPTIONAL LOW FARES.
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN FOR 1932

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
Empress of Canada...Oct. 10	Oct. 18	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Empress of Russia...Oct. 23	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 9
Empress of Japan...Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Empress of Asia...Nov. 20	Nov. 23	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	Dec. 7
Empress of Canada...Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
Empress of Russia...Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Jan. 4
Empress of Japan...1932	1932	1932	1932	1932
Empress of Asia...Jan. 2	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	Jan. 17

Special Through Fares To Europe
£120—£112—£83—£79

HONG KONG—MANILA

Empress of Canada	Leave	Arrive
Empress of Canada	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
Empress of Russia	Oct. 15	Oct. 17

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Telephone: Passenger 2075, Freight 20042
THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.



REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.
VARYING FROM £79 TO £130 ON SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	ASAMA MARU	Wednesday, 30th Sept.
SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports	SHINYO MARU	Tuesday, 13th Oct.
HAKUSAN MARU	Thursday, 6th Oct.	
HIYAMA MARU	Tuesday, 3rd Nov.	
LONDON, MARSEILLE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,		
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.		
HAKUSAN MARU	Saturday, 3rd Oct.	
HIYAMA MARU	Saturday, 17th Oct.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports		
KAMO MARU	Saturday, 24th Oct.	
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 21st Nov.	
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.		
TANGO MARU	Tuesday, 13th Oct.	
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,		
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.		
RAKUYO MARU	Thursday, 15th Oct.	
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.		
LISBON MARU	Wednesday, 31st Oct.	
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Suez, Constantinople,		
Genoa & Marseilles.		
LIMA MARU	Sunday, 11th Oct.	
COLOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
PENANG MARU	Thursday, 1st Oct.	
HAKODATE MARU	Thursday, 8th Oct.	
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.		
MITO MARU	Friday, 2nd Oct.	
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 3rd Oct.	
TOTTONI MARU	Saturday, 3rd Oct.	

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Telephone 20291. (Private exchange to all Depots.)



FRANCE MAIL STEAMERS

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
OFENONCEAU	D'ARTAGNAN
ANDRE LEBON	ANDRE LEBON
ANDRE LEBON	FELIX ROUSSEL
FELIX ROUSSEL	G. METZINGER
G. METZINGER	SPHINX
SPHINX	PORTHOS
PORTHOS	OFENONCEAU
	ATHOS II

We can save Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port Said or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNEL via Port Said, Suez, Alexandria, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Amoy).
For full particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephone 16041. (Private exchange to all Depots.)

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 26,139 TONS
THROUGH CARGO
51,289 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	H.K.	Ports.
City of Windsor	100	1,902
Aeneas	1	3,839
Elpenor	Swansea	871 5,700

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ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Elpenor (Br.) Swansea	4
Tainan (Br.) Shanghai	100
Kwaishang (Br.) Tsingtao	67
Chipshing (Br.) Tongku	72
Van Heutsz (Dut.) Bala Dela	2,139
Tjinegara (Dut.) Batavia	1,400
Tjisadane (Dut.) Shanghai	385
Corona (Norw.) Chinwangtao	3
Col. di Lana (Ita.) Yama	10
Menado M. (Jap.) Hiphong	147
Santo M. (Jap.) Dairen	6
Stanley (Chi.) Swabue	35
Total	4,430

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kewloon: President Hoover, Java, Bendeleuch, Athos II, Golden Tide, Porthos, Amma Maru, Oostkerk, Holt's, Elpenor, Jarline Matheson's, Kwaishang, Douglas, Larkspur, Haiyang, Limchow, Shinyo Maru, Foching, Yei Maru, Taikoo, Tean, Changchow, Yingchow.	
Buoys:—A2 Hikawa Maru, A3 Aeneas, A4 Daviken, A5 Tjinegara, A6 Mauna Maru, A7 Tjinegara, A8 Seistan, A9 Van Heutsz, A10 Wichita, A11 Tjisadane, B1 Chipshing, B2 Kaigan, B3 Muinan, B4 Tonkin, B5 Schandla, B6 Newchwang, B7 Tai Lee, B8 Halvard, B9 Kanan Maru, B10 Ryusho Maru, C1 Hellelo, C2 Menado Maru, C3 Borneo, C4 Kaituna, C5 An Lee.	
Warships:—The following warships were in port yesterday:—North Wall, Cornflower, Magnolia, South Wall, Moth, East Wall, Phoenix, North Arm, Stormcloud, Sepoy, Seraph, West Wall (Dock),—Submarines: In Dock—Medway, Kowloon—Serapis, Sterling, Foreign Man of War—French Argus.	

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	3	2
Dutch	4	0
Danish	2	2
Norwegian	2	3
Italian	1	1
Japanese	6	3
Chinese	1	0
Total	27	13

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	3	2
Dutch	4	0
Danish	2	2
Norwegian	2	3
Italian	1	1
Japanese	6	3
Chinese	1	0
Total	27	13

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The B.I. and Apcar Line's Sirdhana will leave Amoy for this port on the afternoon of October 2, and is due here on the afternoon of October 3.

ARRIVALS.

September 28.

Hikawa Maru, Japanese str., 6,787 tons, Capt. S. Akiyoshi, from Keelung, buoy No. A2—N.Y.K.	
Jaya, Danish str., 5,324 tons, Capt. E. Mourilhan, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—John Manners & Co.	
Oostkerk, Dutch str., 5,001 tons, Capt. Gunther Mohr, from Iloilo, Kowloon Wharf.—J.C.J.L.	

September 29.

Aeneas, British str., 6,250 tons, Capt. W. K. Wallace, from Shanghai, buoy No. A3—B. & S.	
An Lee, Chinese str., 602 tons, Capt. S. Sano, from Newchwang, buoy No. C8.—Yee Tai Hong.	
Antung, British str., 2,107 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Amoy, buoy No. B2.—B. & S.	
Athos II, French str., 8,947 tons, Capt. Le Flahex, from Saigon, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.	
Chipshing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. I. S. Pethick, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. B1.—J.M. & Co.	
Porthos, French str., 7,350 tons, Capt. Filippi, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.	
Shun Chih, Chinese str., 1,551 tons, Capt. Shearer, from Saigon, buoy No. B1.—Wo Fat Sing.	
Sinkiang, British str., 1,916 tons, Capt. F. Gibbs, from Canton, buoy No. B20.—B. & S.	
Tai Lee, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Mazaki, from Canton, buoy No. B16.—Loong Tai Hong.	
Tjinegara, Dutch str., 5,782 tons, Capt. P. Weide, from Muntok, buoy No. A9.—J.C.J.L.	
Van Heutsz, Dutch str., 2,748 tons, Capt. H. J. G. Blits, from Singapore, buoy No. A12.—J.C.J.L.	
Wichita, American str., 3,656 tons, Capt. D. Holth, from Manila, buoy No. A13.—L. Everett, Inc.	
Yendi Maru, Japanese str., 2,070 tons, Capt. Nitta, from Lung-kow, Quarry Bay.—D.K.K.	

CLEARANCE.

September 29.

Aeneas, for Singapore.	
An Lee, for Canton.	
Asama Maru, for Shanghai.	
Athos II, for Shanghai.	
Haiyang, for Swatow.	
Java, for Shanghai.	
Kwaishang, for Canton.	
Malta Maru, for Batu Pahat.	
Newchwang, for Shanghai.	
Oostkerk, for Shanghai.	
Porthos, for Saigon.	
Ronsan Maru, for Canton.	
Santo Maru, for Canton.	
Sinkiang, for Shanghai.	
Tai Lee, for Chefoo.	
Tjinegara, for Shanghai.	
Tjisadane, for Manila.	
Van Heutsz, for Amoy.	

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BULMA, OCEAN, INDIAN, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

AN INSULINE AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPUR"	6,700	6th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTU"	11,000	10th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	24th Oct.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"BURDWAN"	6,800	31st Oct.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"NALDERA"	18,000	7th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	21st Nov.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	29th Dec.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"CORFU"	15,000	19th Dec.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"SOMALI"	6,800	29th Dec.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	2nd Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th Jan.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	30th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"NALDERA"	18,000	13th Feb.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	12th Mar.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"CORFU"	15,000	26th Mar.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	9th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	23rd Apr.	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	7th May	Mars, L'ion, B'm, A'warp.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Djibouti.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SIRDHANA"	8,000	6th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Cal
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